

free trade with all the other States, and yet are competing successfully with the old-established machinery and trained labor of Massachusetts. That is the best answer to all these high protection arguments about Atlanta; because, if the manufactures in Georgia needed protection it would be against the machinery of Massachusetts, which is so extensive and has been so long established. It is machinery the South is contending with and the organized labor of New England, and she is doing it without any protective tariff, against the advantages New England has over her, and they are greater than those of England over New England.

I said England owns 52 per cent. of all the sea-going trade of the world, civilized and uncivilized; and in regard to the so-called deplorable condition into which that trade has brought her, these are troublesome answers: Her population was 26,500,000 in 1841; it was 35,000,000 in 1881; yet the paupers that had to be supported were 201,000 in 1849, and 111,000 in 1880, less than one-half, with 10,000,000 more population. The number of criminal convictions was 34,000 in 1840, under the highest influence of high protection. They were 15,680 in 1881. The taxable income of the people of England and Ireland increased from £251,000,000 in 1842, when free trade began, to £582,000,000 in 1881, an increase of 130 per cent., while the population only increased 33 per cent.

The annual value of the exports was swollen from £51,000,000 in 1840 to £223,000,000 in 1880, an increase of 450 per cent., while the savings of the working classes, leaving out of account all the comforts of cheap food and supplies, had increased from £24,500,000 in 1840 to £75,500,000 in 1880.

Why, sir, in 1879, notwithstanding our great harvest and the dearth that existed there, Great Britain's trade with other countries amounted to £612,000,000, with a population of 35,000,000 people, while the external trade of the United States, with a population of 50,000,000, amounted to only £239,000,000, over 85 per cent. of which was purely agricultural products, with hardly any manufactures going to any of the 1,400,000,000 people outside of the United States.

The Senator from Vermont, of course, is high authority as to the condition of this country, and I admit it; and I am only sorry to see that we are not giving our people a fair chance, such as I think they ought to have with a revenue tariff, such as we had in 1846, to become more prosperous than they are. Mr. Gladstone ought to know about the condition of England, and he made a speech the other day in which he said:

Mr. Gladstone expressed the firmest and strongest conviction that no government that could exist in that country would ever pledge its responsibility to any proposals for restoring protective duties. It might as well attempt to overthrow any institution in the country as to overthrow the free-trade legislation. As regards that legislation he thought any one might as well attempt to overthrow trial by jury, the right of petition or of public meeting, or to tear out of the social and political system any one of the most cherished ideas inherited from centuries of history.

As for America and her system of protection, he pointed out that in those countries or markets where they met on a comparatively equal footing the exports from America amounted to only £4,751,000, while those from the United Kingdom to the same quarter amounted to £78,140,000. "America," Mr. Gladstone said, "is a young country with enormous vigor and enormous internal resources. She has committed—I say it, I hope not with disrespect—I say it with strong and cordial sympathy, but with much regret—she is committing errors of which we set her an example. But from the enormous resources of her home market, the development of which internally is not touched by protection, she is able to commit those errors with less fatal consequences upon her people than we experienced when we committed them; and the enormous development of American resources within casts almost entirely into the shade the puny character of the exports of her manufactures to the neutral markets of the world."

He similarly contrasted the trade of Germany, France, Russia, and Holland, and proved that they as well were entirely thrown into the shade by the maligned free trade of Britain. Not only so, he pointed out that in 1842 America controlled four-fifths of her shipping trade with Britain, while now, in 1881, the scales were exactly reversed, and Britain did four-fifths of the business, and that the best, and the Americans only picked up their leavings.

Is that a gratifying condition for us? Does that speak well for protection? No, Senators, our internal resources are almost boundless. With a reasonable tariff for revenue we should be the greatest commercial people in the world, our ships would again be upon every sea, our manufacturers would produce tenfold what they now do, and at prices to enable them to compete with other nations all over the world, while the operatives would have constant employment, and not have to lie idle for consumption at home to keep them at work. Until you strike down all the abominable restrictive and protective features of the present system, (which no man can vindicate and no man will try to vindicate when the facts are developed,) you will never have any considerable export of manufactures to other parts of the world, because our manufacturers can only sell to our own people at the prices they now demand, and will not sell at the prices that other people buy their goods at everywhere else.

I beg pardon for occupying so much time. I am willing that both the bills be referred. When the report is made, I think, if I have time, I will go into the details of this system and prove that Congress will be false to itself if it allows the present condition to exist one day longer than both Houses can adjust it upon a proper basis. I again beg pardon for speaking, without preparation, in this disjointed way on so important a subject.

Mr. MORRILL. Mr. President, I do not desire to detain the Senate a moment on the reference of this bill. The Senator from Kentucky has so often denounced the present tariff as abominable that he really believes it. But, Mr. President, one fact stated by him in relation to

our exports and imports conclusively shows that we have not yet reached that position where it is possible for us to have a larger amount of exports. We have not yet supplied the demand for home consumption.

Mr. President, there are many points that I might comment upon, but I prefer to have the bill referred to the committee, and when it comes back again if the Senator from Kentucky, or other Senators, desire to discuss the relative merits of this bill and the proposition presented by the Senator from Arkansas there will be ample opportunity.

The PRESIDING OFFICER, (Mr. COCKRELL in the chair.) The bill will be referred to the Committee on Finance, if there be no objection. The bill introduced by the Senator from Arkansas will also be referred, if there be no objection.

Mr. GARLAND. That is what I wish.

The bill (S. No. 86) providing for a commission to examine into the subject of the tariff, with a view of facilitating legislation in reference thereto, was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Finance.

[Several Executive messages were received from the President of the United States, by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.]

Mr. ANTHONY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. PENDLETON. I ask the Senator from Rhode Island to withdraw that motion in order that this present bill may be disposed of, and then I desire to call up a bill of which I gave notice several days ago.

Mr. ANTHONY. Certainly, I withdraw the motion.

Mr. PENDLETON. Have the bills been referred?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. They have already been referred.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. PENDLETON. I move that the Senate now take up for consideration the bill (S. No. 133) to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PENDLETON. This bill being now before the Senate, will it be the unfinished business to-morrow after the morning hour if the Senate now goes into executive session?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be.

Mr. PENDLETON. I then yield to the Senator from Rhode Island to make his motion for an executive session, retaining the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio having the floor yields to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. ANTHONY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at two o'clock and forty minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 13, 1881.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. J. BULLOCK, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. EDWARD MCPHERSON, its Clerk, announced the appointment by the Speaker of Messrs. MCKINLEY of Ohio, PACHECO of California, BELFORD of Colorado, WAIT of Connecticut, FORNEY of Alabama, DUNN of Arkansas, MARTIN of Delaware, DAVIDSON of Florida, STEPHENS of Georgia, CANNON of Illinois, ORTH of Indiana, KASSON of Iowa, ANDERSON of Kansas, CARLISLE of Kentucky, GIBSON of Louisiana, DINGLEY of Maine, McLANE of Maryland, HARRIS of Massachusetts, HERR of Michigan, DUNNELL of Minnesota, HOOKER of Mississippi, FORD of Missouri, VALENTINE of Nebraska, CASSIDY of Nevada, HALL of New Hampshire, HILL of New Jersey, COX of New York, VANCE of North Carolina, GEORGE of Oregon, O'NEILL of Pennsylvania, CHACE of Rhode Island, AIKEN of South Carolina, PETTIBONE of Tennessee, MILLS of Texas, JOYCE of Vermont, TUCKER of Virginia, WILSON of West Virginia, and WILLIAMS of Wisconsin, the committee on the part of the House, to join a like committee appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the event of the decease of their late President, James Abram Garfield.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS ON THE FLOOR OF CONGRESS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* appointed, as the select committee on the bill (S. No. 307) to provide that the principal officers of each of the Executive Departments may occupy seats on the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives, Mr. PENDLETON, (chairman,) Mr. JONES of Florida, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. GROVER, Mr. WINDOM, Mr. HALE, Mr. DAWES, Mr. PLUMB, and Mr. HAWLEY.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communica-

tion from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of April 12, 1881, information in regard to the relative rank of graduates of the Naval Academy as originally established at graduation under the provisions of sections 1483 and 1521 of the Revised Statutes; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

UNION DEPOT IN WASHINGTON.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication from the commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, in obedience to the requirements of law, the report in detail of the engineer commissioner of the District on the subject of a proper site for a union railroad depot in the city of Washington; which, on motion of Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. GARLAND presented the resolution of the city council, the memorial of the school board, and the memorial of a committee of citizens of Fort Smith, Arkansas, in favor of the donation of the abandoned military reservation of Fort Smith, Arkansas, to the city of Fort Smith, for the use and benefit of the free schools thereof; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. MAXEY presented a petition of sundry citizens of Thornton and Groesbeck, Texas, praying legislation prohibiting unjust discrimination by railway companies; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. VEST presented a petition of W. B. Miller and others, citizens of Benton County, Missouri, praying for legislation by Congress against unjust discrimination by railroads in the transportation of passengers and freight; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SAUNDERS presented four petitions of citizens of Antelope and Wheeler Counties, Nebraska, praying for the establishment of a mail-route, from Neligh to Willow Springs, in Wheeler County; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of citizens of Nebraska, remonstrating against the use of the French metric system of weights and measures in Government transactions; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. JONAS presented a petition of citizens of Louisiana, praying for the forfeiture of the grant of lands made by Congress to the Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas Railroad by the act approved June 3, 1856; which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. VOORHEES presented the petition of Sylvester Ratcliff and 33 others, citizens of Fountain County, Indiana, praying for certain reforms in the management of railroads; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented the petition of Virginia J. R. Bolin, of New Albany, Indiana, praying payment for certain lands alleged to have been appropriated by the United States Government; which was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. GROOME presented the petition of Dawson Lawrence and others, citizens of Maryland, praying Congress to pass an act to compel railroads to perform their duty to the public without unjust discrimination; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MORGAN presented petitions of citizens of Lauderdale, Fayette, Lawrence, Colbert, Clarke, and Tuscaloosa Counties, Alabama, praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 1066 of the Forty-sixth Congress, and that its benefits may be conferred upon the Gulf and Chicago Air-Line Railroad Company; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. FERRY presented the petition of C. L. Morgan and others, citizens of Bowne Centre, Michigan, and the petition of H. N. Addison and others, citizens of Leonidas, Michigan, praying for legislation regulating freight on railroads and preventing unjust discrimination by common carriers; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HALE presented the petition of Mary F. McKeever, widow of the late Commodore Isaac McKeever, of the United States Navy, praying the allowance of additional compensation due him; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. JOHNSTON presented a petition of citizens of Virginia, praying for legislation regulating freights on railroads; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented a petition of citizens of Kentucky, praying for the construction of a public building at Frankfort, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. GROOME presented the petition of Messrs. Butler, Heiskell, and Williams, officers of the Senate of the United States, removed by the Secretary of the Senate and Sergeant-at-Arms after the adjournment of the last extra session, praying for additional compensation; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, presented the petition of Charles S. Draper, late an employé of the Senate, praying for additional compensation; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. PLUMB presented the petition of D. B. Cook and others, citizens of Newton, Kansas, praying for an amendment of the exist-

ing militia law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of citizens of Kansas, praying for a repeal of the taxes now imposed on national banks and other banking corporations; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented additional evidence in support of the bill (S. No. 404) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Robert J. Baugness; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, presented a petition of citizens of Georgia, praying for legislation regulating charges for railroad transportation; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. MORRILL. I am directed by the Committee on Finance to report back the bill (S. No. 226) for the relief of Theodore F. Hartridge and William G. Christopher, sureties on the official bond of Felix G. Livingston, late collector of customs at Fernandina, Florida, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Claims. A similar bill appears to have been once before referred to the Committee on Finance, the reference changed to the Committee on Claims, reported favorably by that committee, and passed by the Senate at the last session. I ask to have this bill referred to the Committee on Claims.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. SEWELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. No. 173) for the relief of Herman Biggs, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (S. No. 266) for the relief of George W. Wicks & Co., of Louisville, Kentucky, reported it without amendment.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. No. 58) for the relief of William H. Gill, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon, which was ordered to be printed.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. No. 175) for the relief of D. T. Kirby, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon, which was ordered to be printed.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. No. 59) to place Ulysses S. Grant, late General and ex-President of the United States, upon the retired list of the Army, reported it with amendments.

Mr. MAXEY. The report on the bill in relation to placing General Grant on the retired list, I beg to say, was not unanimous, and I reserve the right to take such action hereafter on the bill as I shall deem proper.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. MAXEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. No. 423) for the relief of Samson Goliah, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon, which was ordered to be printed.

NEW YORK SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Mr. GARLAND. Yesterday morning the Senator from Georgia [Mr. HILL] made a report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections in reference to the Senatorial elections in New York. At that time I requested that the matter should go over until to-day. I have examined the report made by the Senator from Georgia, and I am perfectly satisfied with it for one, and I wish to withdraw any further objection to the consideration of the matter. If the Senator desires to have the report considered now, I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, through the Senator from Georgia, yesterday reported back certain memorials in relation to the seats of the Senators from New York, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The question is on the motion to discharge the committee.

The motion was agreed to.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. HOAR. I am directed by the Committee on Rules to report the following resolve favorably, and I ask for its present consideration:

Resolved. That a select committee of seven Senators be appointed by the Chair, to whom shall be referred all petitions, bills, and resolves providing for the extension of suffrage to women or the removal of their legal disabilities.

Mr. VEST. I object to the consideration of that resolution to-day. The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolution goes over until to-morrow.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS ON THE FLOOR OF CONGRESS.

Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved. That the select committee on Senate bill No. 307, to provide that the principal officers of each of the Executive Departments may occupy seats on the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives, is hereby authorized to employ a clerk, who shall be paid from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund, at the usual rate, and for this session.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. DAWES asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 426) to amend section 2139 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to the sale of spirituous liquors to Indians, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. DAWES. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and I ask to have referred to that committee a communication which has been addressed to the Committee on Indian Affairs in reference to the same subject.

Mr. EDMUNDS. My friend from Massachusetts proposes that the bill shall be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It appears to me that the Committee on Indian Affairs would be the suitable committee.

Mr. DAWES. I think very likely that would be true so far as the first section of the bill is concerned; but the more material part of this bill, which was sent unofficially to the Committee on Indian Affairs, refers to a matter which ought to be considered by the Judiciary Committee. Therefore it was deemed by the Committee on Indian Affairs that the whole bill, just as it was sent to us, should be referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Senator is quite right, I suspect, about the first section of the bill, but the Committee on the Judiciary will separate it, if they think best.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill, with the accompanying paper, will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GROVER asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 427) for the relief of sufferers by the wreck of the Government transport bark *Torrent*; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. VOORHEES asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 428) for the relief of the heirs of George McDougall, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 429) to place John T. Barnett, second lieutenant of Company E, Fifth Cavalry, United States Army, on the retired list; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. VEST asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 430) to incorporate the Interoceanic Ship Railway Company, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 431) providing for the appointment of commissioners to ascertain what just claims for military services performed by officers and privates of the military forces of the State of Missouri in the suppression of the rebellion, in concert with the authorities of the United States, and subject to their orders, still remain unpaid, and not assumed by said State, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 432) to amend section 1190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to paymasters' clerks of the United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HARRIS asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 433) for the relief of J. A. Hodges; which was read twice by its title, and, with papers on file in the case, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SLATER asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 434) providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla reservation in the State of Oregon, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. FARLEY asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 435) for the relief of Eva Moore, Henry Carlton, and Maud Carlton, children of General James H. Carlton; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BLAIR asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 436) for the relief of the legal representatives of David Heustis, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. McDILL asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 437) for the relief of James Evelette; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SAUNDERS asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 438) to extend the provisions of an act approved March 2, 1855, entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands," and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 439) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain and certify the amount of land located with military warrants in the States described therein, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also (by request) asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 440) for the relief of Pauline D. Jones, widow of Evan Jones, deceased, late chaplain of the First Regiment of Indian Home Guards; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also (by request) asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 441) for the relief of the heirs of Lewis Downing, deceased, late lieutenant-colonel of the Third Regiment of Indian Home Guards; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also (by request) asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 442) for the relief of the heirs of James McDaniel, deceased, late captain of Company A, Second Regiment of Indian Home Guards; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FERRY asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 443) granting a pension to Margaret Lee; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. INGALLS asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 444) granting a pension to Adolph Goldt; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (by request) asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 445) to fix the rank of certain retired officers of the Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 446) to increase the water supply of the city of Washington; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. INGALLS. I would say about the bill last introduced that it is upon a very important subject, relating to the water supply of this city. The bill has been submitted to me by a committee of citizens, and expresses an opinion in favor of one of the plans that have been devised for increasing the supply, but about the merits of which I express no opinion. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. INGALLS asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 447) to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to the United Peorias and Miamies of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. HALE asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 448) granting to John A. Post, R. W. Berry, D. P. B. Pride, James H. Hawley, and John M. Ballan the right of way and other privileges to aid in the construction of a bed-rock flume in Moore's Creek and Grimes' Creek, in Boise County, Idaho Territory; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. SAWYER asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 449) for the relief of William B. Whiting; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 450) granting a pension to Adaline P. Loy, widow of Joseph F. Loy, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. JACKSON asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 451) for the relief of Rev. C. Austin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CALL asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 452) for the relief of William W. Dewhurst, postmaster at Saint Augustine, Florida; which was read twice by its title, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 453) for the relief of Thomas F. Riley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GORMAN asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 454) for the relief of James E. Montell, of Baltimore, Maryland; which was read twice by its title, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. JOHNSTON asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 455) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. West; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 456) for the relief of the Louisville and Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association of the State of Kentucky; which was read twice by its title, and, together with the papers on file in the case, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 457) to amend section 1190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to paymasters' clerks of the United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 458) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary Griffith; which was read twice by its title, and, together with the papers on file in the case, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 459) for the relief of John C. Flenniken; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also (by request) asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 460) authorizing the retirement of Brevet Major-General William W. Averell, United States Army, with the rank and pay of a brigadier-general; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also (by request) asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 461) to reinstate the name of James W. Schaumburg on the Army Register; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also (by request) asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 462) granting a pension to Emma A. Ramsey; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MILLER, of California, asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 463) to provide for setting apart a certain tract of land in the State of California as a public park; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 464) granting an increase of pension, by way of arrears, to Maria A. Rousseau; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LOGAN asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 465) for the erection of a public building at Rock Island, Illinois; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 466) to authorize the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, respectively, to commence and prosecute suits against the United States in the Supreme Court of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WINDOM (by request) asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 467) authorizing the construction of the north branch of the Union Pacific Railroad and telegraph line under the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. MORGAN asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 468) for the relief of Dr. John B. Read; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PLUMB (by request) asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 469) to provide for the sale of certain Kickapoo Indian lands; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 470) concerning the Legislature of New Mexico; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 471) to make an additional article of war; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 472) for the relief of H. A. Myers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 473) for the relief of William H. Morgan; which was read twice by its title, and, with the papers on file in the case, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 474) for the relief of Edward Fenlon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 475) for the relief of A. A. Thomas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. TELLER asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 476) to provide for a second circuit judge for the eighth judicial circuit of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, (Mr. McMILLAN in the chair,) asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 477) to provide for a second circuit judge for the seventh judicial circuit of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FERRY asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 478) making an appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of a light-house and fog-signal at or near the entrance of Little Traverse Harbor, on Lake Michigan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to intro-

duce a bill (S. No. 479) to place Colonel John H. King, Ninth Infantry, brevet major-general United States Army, upon the retired list of the Army; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LOGAN (by request) asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 480) for the relief of Major G. W. Candee; which was read twice by its title, and, with the papers on file in the case, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. COCKRELL asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 481) granting a pension to Emma A. Porch; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 482) for the relief of Alexander Smiley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HAWLEY asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 483) for the relief of Samuel B. Horne; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FAIR asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a joint resolution (S. R. No. 13) to authorize the Secretary of War to ascertain and report to Congress the amount of money expended and indebtedness assumed by the State of Nevada in repelling invasions, suppressing insurrection and Indian hostilities, enforcing the laws, and protecting the public property; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PAPERS WITHDRAWN AND REFERRED.

On motion of Mr. VOORHEES, it was

Ordered, That the papers on file in reference to the claim of Colonel Alexander Montgomery, United States Army, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, there being no adverse report.

Ordered, That the papers in the case of the legal representatives of Gideon Walker, deceased, be taken from the files of the Senate and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Ordered, That the papers now on file in the office of the Secretary of the Senate in reference to the claim of Salmon B. Colby be referred to the Committee on Claims, there being no adverse report thereon.

On motion of Mr. PLUMB, it was

Ordered, That the papers in the case of Robert J. Baugness be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. JONAS, it was

Ordered, That the papers in the case of the State National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Claims, there being no adverse report.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, it was

Ordered, That Frank Armin have leave to withdraw his papers accompanying Senate bill No. 804, of the second session Forty-fifth Congress, from the files of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. McMILLAN, it was

Ordered, That the papers in the case of Lieutenant John J. Salter be taken from the files of the Senate and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORT OF VISITORS TO WEST POINT.

Mr. MORRILL presented the report of the Congressional Board of Visitors to the West Point Academy for 1881; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MAXEY. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to furnish the Senate with a copy of the report of the members of the last Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point, appointed by the President, and made to the Secretary of War.

The law requires the Senators appointed on the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy to report to the Senate. That report has just been made by the Senator from Vermont, [Mr. MORRILL.] The report by the Visitors on the part of the House is made to that body. There are also other members of the board who are appointed by the President and are by law required to report to the Secretary of War. Now, the report made by the Senator from Vermont has been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and the report of the members appointed by the President, which is not now under our control, ought also to be in the possession of the Senate, to be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, in order that it may be considered with the report of the Board of Visitors on the part of the Senate.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

POTOMAC RIVER FRONT.

Mr. RANSOM. I offer a resolution, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That a select committee, consisting of five Senators, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire and report as to the condition of the Potomac river front of the city of Washington, the navigability of said river, the effect of bridges across the same upon navigation, floods, and the health of the city, and what action ought to be taken in the premises; that for the purposes of such investigation the committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses, and to employ a clerk and a stenographer if necessary; and the expenses of the committee shall be paid from the appropriation for special and select committees.

Mr. GARLAND. I ask the Senator from North Carolina if that subject is not already in the hands of one of the standing committees of the Senate, and if it has not been referred to a sub-committee of that committee? My impression is that such is the fact.

Mr. MORRILL. I believe that this subject is now under consideration by two committees, one, the Committee on the District of Columbia, and the other the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

I think it is well enough to give full power to some committee that has the subject under consideration.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair would inform the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. GARLAND] that he does not think the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM] heard him.

Mr. GARLAND. The inquiry that I addressed to the Senator from North Carolina is partly answered by the Senator from Vermont, that is, if this subject is not before a committee regularly at this time, and if it has not been referred by that committee to a sub-committee for consideration. That is my understanding.

Mr. RANSOM. I beg leave to state to my friend from Arkansas that that was the condition until the present session, but that is not the condition now. It is intended that a special committee of the Senate now shall take the place of the sub-committee of the Committee on Commerce, which has been acting during the vacation. The resolution is reported with the sanction of that committee, if I may say so.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. ROLLINS. Let it be read again.

The resolution was read.

Mr. ROLLINS. I have no objection to that.

Mr. EDMUNDS. That is all right.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to have that go over with the one I offered on the subject of woman suffrage.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolution goes over.

Mr. HOAR subsequently said: I desire to say in regard to the subject that was before the Senate a moment ago that I have not the slightest objection to the appointment of the committee moved for by the Senator from North Carolina, [Mr. RANSOM.] On the contrary, I expect to vote for it when I have an opportunity; but it seems to me that these two questions should come up together. If there is any general policy of the Senate in regard to referring subjects to general committees, or having important subjects considered by a select committee, it should be applied to all alike. While on this side of the Chamber objection was made to a select committee, the Committee on Rules, who have general jurisdiction of that subject, have unanimously recommended it, and it seems to me that this proposition should go over with that. That is my opinion in regard to the matter. However, I will withdraw the objection after this explanation, if the Senator desires to have a vote at once.

Mr. RANSOM. I should be glad to have the resolution acted upon at once if the Senator from Massachusetts withdraws his objection.

Mr. HOAR. I withdraw the objection.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on the adoption of the resolution offered by the Senator from North Carolina.

The resolution was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. How shall the committee be appointed?

Mr. RANSOM and others. By the Chair.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* appointed Mr. RANSOM, Mr. JONES of Nevada, Mr. KELLOGG, Mr. CONGER, and Mr. VEST the committee.

PENSION CLAIMS.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia. I offer a resolution, which I ask may be read for information, lie upon the table, and be printed. I may at some future day call it up and submit some remarks upon it.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish to the Senate, at as early a date as practicable, a statement showing:

1. What frauds, if any, have been discovered in the payment of pensions, and the nature and character thereof, under the various pension acts, whether in the Pension Office, by pension agents, or in any bureau of any Department from which information relative to the granting of pensions is obtained; and what legislation, if any, he can recommend to protect the Government from such fraudulent claims and the honest pensioner from fraud and extortion.

2. What amount of arrearages has been paid under the "arrears act" of 1879 up to the 1st of January, 1882, the number of cases added to the pension-roll under said acts, and the number of applications now pending thereunder.

3. The estimated amount that will be required annually to meet the provisions of said acts, or to pay the settled and pending cases under said acts; the estimated total cost of the arrearages pensions paid and hereafter to be paid under the provisions of said acts, and the estimated annual amount, after the arrearages have been determined, of the regular pension-roll, and the estimated total cost.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolution will be printed and lie on the table.

PURCHASE OF SUPREME COURT RECORDS.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be, and it hereby is, instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing for the Congressional Library the printed set of records and briefs of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, now the property of the estate of the late Matthew H. Carpenter; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE WITH PERU AND CHILI.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be, and he hereby is, requested, if in his opinion it be not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence between the Government of the United States and its diplomatic agents in Peru and Chili, respectively, occurring since the 1st day of April, 1879, touching public affairs in or between those states, and also such other correspondence and information on the subject as may be in the possession of the Executive Department.

BOUNTIES OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Mr. HOAR submitted the following resolution; which was read:

Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions be instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is needed to enable the widows and heirs of deceased soldiers to receive the benefit of bounties due to said soldiers while living and remaining unpaid at the time of their decease.

Mr. HOAR. I ask for the present consideration of the resolution.

By unanimous consent, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. INGALLS. Under the precedents that have heretofore been followed, the instruction should be given to the Committee on Military Affairs. They have always had charge of the subject of bounties. I think the Senator had better change his resolution so as to instruct that committee to make the necessary inquiry.

Mr. HOAR. I will change it in obedience to the suggestion of the Senator from Kansas.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chief Clerk will make the change as indicated, and the question is on agreeing to the resolution as modified.

The resolution, as modified, was agreed to.

COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

Mr. VOORHEES. I desire to give notice that to-morrow, after the business of the morning hour, I shall call up the resolution which I offered last week to refer to the Committee on Finance "the recommendations contained in the President's message in favor of the repeal of the act authorizing the coinage of silver, the repeal of the act authorizing the issue of silver certificates, and the retirement of such certificates from circulation," for the purpose of submitting briefly a few remarks on the subject.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. LOGAN was, on his own motion, excused from further service upon the Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER, (Mr. McMILLAN in the chair.) The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is Senate bill No. 133, on which the Senator from Ohio [Mr. PENDLETON] is entitled to the floor.

The bill (S. No. 133) to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States was read the second time and considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PENDLETON. Mr. President, I shall speak to-day of the civil service, and advocate its reform.

The offices of the Government—those involving neither political power nor the choice of policies, but routine administration only—touch at some point and in some degree the material interest of every one of our fifty millions of people. To say that the men best fitted for the work should be appointed to these offices and should hold them until men still better fitted should appear is to utter a truism which not one of these fifty millions will controvert. And yet it has come to pass that the unanimity in admitting this truth in words is only equaled by the unanimity in disregarding it in action. It has come to pass that the offices are dealt with as the prizes of partisan activity; as the rewards to be distributed to active faithful henchmen by party chiefs of high or low degree, to be held until the salary or emolument or honor shall have furnished a sufficient compensation, and then to be given to another partisan worker who has performed greater or later service. This practice has permeated every part of our Government, Federal, State, county, township, and municipal. It reaches every appointive office. It involves every officer, almost every man supposed to have influence with the appointing power. It affects the appointment and tenure as well of the laborers on the streets as of the members of the Cabinet.

I need not particularize. The universal rule—if there be any exception, it only emphasizes the rule—is service and office, partisan work and official salary as pay, and change in the office-holder as soon as the salary shall have paid for the work or a better or newer worker appears.

This is the spoils system. The name explains it. The name opens up to every thoughtful man, nay, to every man who will see even without thinking, a vision of wrong, injustice, brutality, wastefulness, recklessness, fraud, speculation, degradation of persons and of parties, which has driven from public life much of the cultivated intellect and refined morality of the country, and fills even the most hopeful mind with sadness for much in the present and grave anxiety for the future.

Shall I illustrate?

Last summer the President of the United States, leaving his house in company with his sons, his friends, and his Cabinet, for a brief respite from the cares of his great office, without a body-guard of detectives, or police, or soldiers, as becomes the chief magistrate of a republic, entered a railroad depot to take the train. He was shot down by an assassin.

The whole people was shocked by the incident. Its great heart was profoundly touched by the magnitude of the crime, the calm fortitude of the sufferer, the splendid courage and heroic tenderness of his loving wife, herself faint and ill from disease, and by the sudden fear of imminent and unknown perils to the Republic. The people watched with intense solicitude the progress of the President's ill-

ness. Their keen anxiety, their tender sympathy were unbounded during those months of harrowing suspense. Throughout that long-continued and fearful strain on their patience, in the very spirit of self-government, they were calm, self-contained, prepared for any emergency, believing that the midst of danger is the place for the deliberate performance of duty.

I will not dwell on the character of the President. All will agree with me that he was singularly gentle and considerate in his manners, and that he would refuse a request or reject an application in such terms as not to aggravate the pains of disappointment. I will not dwell on the character of the crime or its possible effects on our institutions and habits of thought. These topics, however interesting, are not in my line of thought to-day.

What influences contributed to the commission of that crime? How can they be eradicated?

I indulge in no surmises. I take the case as it appears on the surface. A man of ordinary intelligence, of ill-balanced mind, a bitter partisan, a speaker of some fluency, a writer of sensations, of small pecuniary resources, averse to labor, casting about for a support with plenty to get and little to do, desired an office. Thereupon, professing to be an ardent politician, to have been of service in the canvass then lately concluded by a victory for the Republican party, he invades the Department of State and beseeches a consulate. He invades the White House and failing an interview he writes letters of sympathy with the President in the factional fights of his party. Still failing in his purpose, he, in his wrath, espouses the cause of the opposing faction, and arming himself, shoots down the President who would not give him an office or instruct his Secretary to do so. I do not stop to inquire whether he uttered the words attributed to him, "I am a Stalwart, and now Arthur will be President." The fact is patent that he wanted an office and did not get it, and he believed the President was responsible for his failure. He wanted a new deal, a new distribution of offices. He believed that a new President would make a new distribution and that he would have another chance. The desire for office—the belief that he had earned it—the belief that the President could and ought to divide the spoils among the victors—the brutality of our politics, which traduces character and villifies motives, whenever a difference of opinion or action exists—these made this crime possible; these made it possible for the assassin to assert that he thought he was doing his party and his country a service; these are the festering beds in which such fools are born into such madmen, and such schemes of wicked devilry are hatched.

The act of Guiteau is exceptional; the causes which contributed to it are imbedded in our system and are ever present.

Instinctively the people, without distinction of party, traced the source and significance of Guiteau's act. They found it in our system of administration. Their intelligence was made keenly active. Their conscience was awakened. Their sensibility was touched. It needs but little guidance to lead them to the determination, by law and by a public opinion stronger than the law, to destroy this office-giving and office-seeking system. That system is the real assassin of Garfield.

The idea that one hundred thousand offices, purely administrative, almost absolutely clerical in their nature, paying \$100,000,000 a year, are to be distributed by the President and his appointees, after every election and as often during his term as the rapacity of place-hunters can persuade or force him, as the rewards of partisan service to be earned by mere personal activity or contribution of money, is a crime against the civilization of the age. It is the prolific parent of fraud, and corruption, and brutality. It sets up the emoluments of office as the prize of party struggles, and the stimulant of partisan effort; and the love of money induces a ferocious activity in the pursuit of party success, which is the condition of getting office.

Necessarily, by the logic of the system, which is stronger than the determination of good men, however strong they may be, in its farthest ramification, it awards the highest comparative prizes to those who have done the most of the dirtiest work of our lowest politics. It makes our Presidents and our Secretaries peddlers of office and diverts their time and attention from a wise and faithful discharge of the high duties with which they are charged. The President in his delirium exclaimed in a tone of agony: "Do tell that crowd of office-seekers I cannot see them to-day—I am so sick." This incident was exquisitely touching—it was a burning reproach to the system.

This system drives Senators and Representatives into such position that not only do they neglect the chief duty of legislation, but too often they are tempted by their friends and supporters, and are almost coerced, to make support of an administration conditional upon obtaining offices for their friends.

Nor is this all, or even the worst. This appeal to love of money and love of patronage, as the stimulants to exertion, creates a fierce and brutal party spirit which stops at no wrong in the accomplishment of its end. It makes an intelligent exercise of the elective franchise impossible. It makes a free election and a fair count impossible. It levies contributions on the salaries of all the offices and expends the vast sums thus collected in corrupting the voters. It lowers the tone and degrades the sentiment not only of the public men, but, more important still, of the whole people behind them.

Of the former class, under this system, Josiah Quincy said:

Creatures who under pretense of serving the people are in fact serving themselves: * * * creatures who are in truth spending their time mousing at the

doors of the palace or the crannies of the Departments, and laying low snares to catch for themselves or their relatives every stray office that flits by them: * * * who openly abandon their duties and set their places and their consciences to sale, in defiance of the multiplied, strong, and tender ties by which they are bound to their country. * * * Why, sir, the clamor of the craving animals at the Treasury trough is heard in this Capitol. Such running, such jostling, such wiggling, such climbing over one another's backs, such squealing because the tub is so narrow and the company is so crowded!

Mr. MORRILL. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Ohio if that was not said about a Democratic administration?

Mr. PENDLETON. It was said about an administration in 1811, and I am sure the historical knowledge of the gentleman will tell him who was President at that time and what were the divisions of power; but I will tell the gentleman, since he has asked me that question, that to-day in this Capitol, under a Republican administration, that description by Mr. Quincy is true to the letter.

This system has impaired the efficiency of the service. A single example will illustrate. During 1,565 consecutive secular days prior to 1871 the removals in the custom-house in New York numbered 1,678: more than at the rate of one every day for nearly five years. The aggregate was nearly equal to a removal of every man on the force twice in that time. This office has nothing to do with party politics. It is an office where duties on merchandise and other imports of the value of \$550,000,000 yearly are to be estimated and collected, and where more than \$480,000 daily are taken up. At no other port in the world is the business so large. Our tariff laws are complicated and indefinite. Thirteen schedules enumerate duties on fifteen hundred different articles—a thousand miscellaneous articles are to be added. Eight hundred and twenty-three articles pay ad valorem duties. Five hundred and forty-one pay specific rates, and one hundred and forty-four are assessed compound rates. Well may Mr. Eaton exclaim:

Think of the skill, experience, and business capacity required to value all the varied productions of the world which make up this vast aggregate, and of leaving such duties to a perpetually shifting force of New York working politicians, headed by a New York partisan chieftain. Was there ever such a parody on government! Will posterity believe the facts!

The result was such as ought to have been expected. Bribes were accepted. Elections were coerced. Numbers of unnecessary officials were employed. Money was extorted from merchants. Smuggling and undervaluation took place. In 1874 it cost the United States nearly \$7,000,000 to collect duties on less than \$700,000,000 of imports, while in the same year it cost Great Britain only \$5,000,000 to collect the duties on \$1,800,000,000 of imports. The collection of revenue at that time cost in the United States three times as much as in France, four times as much as in Germany, and five times as much as in Great Britain. I refer to the excellent work of Mr. Eaton on this subject.

Secretary Windom makes this statement:

One of the most obvious objections to the present mode of appointment is that it tends to convert the Departments into mere charitable institutions for the purpose of supporting people who are unable to support themselves. * * * Of the numerous applications made at the Treasury Department during the last eight months he would be safe in asserting that five-sixths were based upon the inability of the person applying to support himself. * * * The best services are not secured, and appointments are not properly distributed.

The system of appointment and removals has prevented the most worthy from entering the service; has kept those within it in ceaseless anxiety. It has discouraged fidelity. It has invited the disreputable and incompetent to press for places. It has degraded the tone of the service. It has debauched the public morals. It has disturbed the public peace. It has kept the country in turmoil for months on the question who should collect the customs in New York. It has induced a judge of the district court of the United States to write to the President the following letter. This judge holds his office "during good behavior:"

The exigencies of our canvass in this State, to which you and other Republicans look with so much confidence for the overthrow of Bourbonism and the gain of a Republican in the United States Senate, * * * lead me to indorse and urge the appointment of Mr. Stratham for the post-office in this city. * * * Both father and son are actively engaged in the canvass, and his appointment could not fail to cement our coalition and advance the prospects of our tickets, State and county.

It has made Guiteau a possible aspirant for office, and assassination a possible vengeance for his disappointment.

These are the fruits of the spoils system. If good and true and faithful and capable men are found in the public service, in the Departments and elsewhere, as they certainly are, it is in spite of all these tendencies.

We must supplant this system—we must chase it out with hue and cry. In its place we must put the other and better system founded on the idea that public offices are public trusts to be administered solely for the public good; that the fittest men shall administer them until still fitter and better men shall be found; that offices have no right to be, except that the faithful execution of the duties attached to them is necessary to the public welfare and the maximum of efficiency and minimum of cost constitute the only condition on which they should exist.

We must establish the idea that the business of fifty millions of people must be transacted by business men on business principles, and all the more rigidly and faithfully, because it is the business of the people.

If vacancies were to be filled only by the one man whom proper intelligent comparison, based on competition, should show to be the fittest, irrespective of personal influence or a tion, how little would

be the pressure for removals! If removals were only for cause of inefficiency or unfaithfulness or because another was shown to be fitter and better, how little would be the scramble for office!

This is the merit system. It appoints men who are honest, capable, and faithful. It keeps in service those who are proved to have such qualifications. It would open the subordinate civil service to all who choose to aspire. It would fill that service with the men proven to be the best by fair competition. It would elevate the tone of all aspirants by making them feel that they owe nothing to patronage, but all to merit. It would make that service tenfold more efficient. It would greatly reduce expenses. It would set up the adoption of principle, and not emolument, as the prize of party struggle. It would destroy the dangerous quality, even if it should not sensibly moderate, the zeal of party spirit. It would consign politics to men of higher aspirations and nobler aims. It would elevate the motives, and therefore the tone, of party strife. It would raise the temper and style of public partisan discussion. It would eliminate the brutality of our politics. It would leave to our President and Secretaries and Congressmen time and heart for their high duties.

The merit system would do all this. It would do more. Its beneficent spirit would give to merit the highest rewards; and would therefore stimulate excellencies into competition. It would demand and stimulate a higher grade of intellectual and political education. It would in time reach popular elections and appointments to the offices which dictate policies. It would reach the popular opinion and through it stamp out all interference with a free ballot and a fair count, whether by fraud or force or intimidation of voters. It would put an end to political assessments and the expenditure of immense corruption funds. Like Jacob's ladder, its foot would be on the earth, its top in the heavens, and angels, bearing public blessings, would descend upon it. It would realize the aspiration of the convention of Massachusetts which, far back in the olden times, ordained the provisions of its constitution "to the end that it may be a government of laws, and not of men."

Fear, Craft, and Avarice
Cannot rear a State.
Out of dust to build
What is more than dust—
Walls Amphion piled
Phœbus 'stablish must.

I will not weary you with details of the excellent result of this system wherever it has been tried. The post-office of New York demonstrates its success. It is to be regretted that public rumor has lately connected that office, otherwise so well managed, with assessments for political purposes. The occasional and imperfect attempts to practice it in the other public offices of New York bear their testimony in the same direction. The Interior Department, under Mr. Schurz, the Census Office, under General Walker, are witnesses in its behalf.

Are we to be told that this spoils system is so strongly entrenched in the affections, or the prejudices, or the habits of our people, that we cannot eradicate it? I point to our early history. This was not the system of the Constitution. This was not the system of the fathers. It is only fifty years old.

I point you to the history of England. The spoils system had been carried to perfection there. Its evils had been aggravated by the fact that it had entered the church and the army, as well as the civil service, and by the further fact that the nobility and hierarchy monopolized the spoils. Look into Trevelyan's life of Charles James Fox. Read Macaulay's history from the accession of William. Look with wonder on the unparalleled robbery of the government and people. And yet after one hundred and fifty years of luxuriant growth, while the nobility and the ministry and the members of Parliament were in the full enjoyment of the patronage in Church and State, in the face of an adverse Parliament, in May, 1855, Lord Palmerston, by an order in council, cut up the system, root and branch, and introduced competitive examination. Parliament by direct vote condemned the change. The Ministry persevered, enforced the order in council, made examinations, appointed according to merit. In less than one year Parliament reversed its condemnation, and volunteered to make any appropriation which should be found necessary, and in less than two years Parliament, by a unanimous vote, declared that the system ought to be extended to the whole civil service. It has been so extended. Gladstone lately, in his place in the House of Commons, declared, amidst applauding cheers, that the full extent of his patronage was the appointment of his own private secretary.

I do not say that the British system is entirely suited to our conditions. The tenure of office, the age of entrance, the retiring pension, the establishment of an official class, by encouraging young men to enter and providing for them for life, perhaps cannot and ought not to be transplanted here. But I do say the history of this change of system in the British Empire presents to us a splendid example of self-denial and courage and power in eradicating an acknowledged abuse.

Shall we be told that our people, our Government, our Executive, cannot do as much in this direction as the Parliament and ministry of Great Britain have so successfully accomplished in the last twenty-five years?

The bill which I have had the honor to introduce now for the second time aims to effect a similar change in the subordinate civil service

of our Government. The importance of the subject, the imperative demand for some improvement, will secure the most earnest attention on the part of Senators to the purposes and methods of the bill. I know the purposes are good; I believe the methods will prove efficient. But it is in no spirit of narrow partisanship in its behalf, no spirit of devotion to the success of the measure, rather than to the success of the cause, that I approach this discussion. I invite comment. I invite criticism. I would be glad to see the bill improved; but I do most sincerely urge Senators to give it their support, and to put this measure on fair trial, if none better shall appear in this debate. Its scope is very limited; its provisions are very simple.

I beg Senators to observe that its provisions do not apply to officers elected by the people; or to officers appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate; or to officers of the Army or the Navy, or of the judiciary; or to officers in the post-offices or custom-houses, where the number of clerks does not exceed fifty; or to laborers. They do not apply to those officers who may exercise political power, who may dictate policies, whose efficient co-operation may be essential in carrying into effect the theories or policies of parties.

They apply only to that immense body of subordinate officials, clerical and administrative, whose duties under every administration would be the same, who could not under any circumstances, in the proper exercise of their functions, affect in the slightest degree the political programme of the party in power. They apply only to that body of "inferior officers" whose appointment may, by the terms of the Constitution, be vested in the President alone, in the courts of law, or the heads of Departments.

They do not apply to any even of this class who are now in office, except in the case of promotion. All present incumbents are left undisturbed until their term of office shall expire or they shall be removed.

This bill does not touch the questions of tenure of office, or removals from office, except that removals shall not be made for refusing to pay political assessments, or to perform partisan service. It leaves both where it finds them.

The single, simple, fundamental, pivotal idea of the whole bill is, that whenever hereafter a new appointment or a promotion shall be made in the subordinate civil service, such appointment or promotion shall be given to the man who is best fitted to discharge the duties of the position, and that such fitness shall be ascertained by open, fair, honest, impartial, competitive examination. The impartiality of these examinations is to be secured by every safeguard which the wit of man can devise. They are to be open to all who choose to present themselves. They will be tests of the fitness of the applicant for the particular place to which he aspires. A copying clerk will not be examined in astronomy—an accountant will not be examined in constitutional law—a mail distributor will not be examined in mineralogy—a weigher or gauger in ancient history. The suggestion to the contrary accompanied by a sneer, which we so often hear, savors rather of ignorance in the objector than defect in the examination.

Senators will see that this bill concerns itself only with the admission to and promotion in the civil service. To this single idea its framers have postponed every other consideration. They have sedulously avoided every constitutional objection. They provoke no conflict with the constitutional power of appointment, for they have made its provisions apply only to "inferior officers," whose appointment may be vested in the President alone, or the courts or heads of Departments, according to the discretion of Congress, and therefore may be vested with limitations. They provoke no conflict with the constitutional power of removal from office. They avoid the delicate and difficult question of the duration of official terms. They respect the susceptibility of the President by requiring that the rules shall be submitted to him, and become valid only on his approval and promulgation. They wisely thought that if every future vacancy should be filled by the appointment of the one man, in fact, the best fitted to discharge the duties, all other questions would soon settle themselves; that, if no amount of pressure or patronage, however great, could avail to put a favorite into a vacancy, little wrongful pressure or patronage would be used to make a vacancy.

I have read with interest the President's suggestions on this subject. He wisely points out early entrance, long service, and retiring pensions as essential features in the British system, and doubts whether in their absence competitive examinations and promotions only from the lower grades could be so rigidly enforced here. The commission is directed to consult the President, in order to have the benefit of his wisdom and experience, and is empowered to establish exceptions to the rules, in order to make the system conform to our conditions. The probation is intended to test the fitness in point of character, temper, manners, executive capacity, of those who have successfully passed the examinations. Every suggestion of the President may be adopted under the provisions of this bill.

I repeat, because I desire it to be distinctly understood, that this bill provides only for the future appointment of subordinate officers in the Departments and the great post-offices and custom-houses, and seeks to make the highest ability to perform the duties—not patronage, not favor, not partisan services, not the contribution of money, not even general good character—the condition of securing such appointment.

The first section provides for the appointment by the President of a commission of five persons, of different political parties, of whom

three shall hold no other official place, and two shall be experienced in the public service.

The second section is in the following words:

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of said commission:

First. To devise and submit to the President for his approval and promulgation, from time to time, suitable rules, and to suggest appropriate action, for making this act effective; and when so approved and promulgated it shall be the duty of all officers of the United States in the Departments and offices to which any such rules may relate, to aid, in all proper ways, in carrying said rules, and any modifications thereof, into effect.

Second. And, among other things, said rules shall provide and declare, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, as follows:

First, for open, competitive examinations for testing the capacity of applicants for the public service now classified or to be classified hereunder;

Second, that all the offices, places, and employments so arranged or to be arranged in classes shall be filled by selections from among those graded highest as the results of such competitive examinations;

Third, that original entrance to the public service aforesaid shall be at the lowest grade;

Fourth, that there shall be a period of probation before any absolute appointment or employment aforesaid;

Fifth, that promotions shall be from the lower grades to the higher on the basis of merit and competition;

Sixth, that no person in the public service is for that reason under any obligation to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so;

Seventh, that no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body;

Eighth, there shall be non-competitive examinations in all proper cases before the commission, when competition may not be found practicable;

Ninth, that notice shall be given in writing to said commission of the persons selected for appointment or employment from among those who have been examined, of the rejection of any such persons after probation, and of the date thereof, and a record of the same shall be kept by said commission.

And any necessary exceptions from said nine fundamental provisions of the rules shall be set forth in connection with such rules, and the reasons therefor shall be stated in the annual reports of the commission.

Third. Said commission shall make regulations for, and have control of, such examinations, and, through its members or the examiners, it shall supervise and preserve the records of the same; and said commission shall keep minutes of its own proceedings.

Fourth. Said commission may make investigations concerning the facts, and may report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effects of said rules and regulations, and concerning the action of any examiner or board of examiners, and its own subordinates, and those in the public service, in respect to the execution of this act.

Fifth. Said commission shall make an annual report to the President, for transmission to Congress, showing its own action, the rules and regulations and the exception thereto in force, the practical effects thereof, and any suggestions it may approve for the more effectual accomplishment of the purposes of this act.

The third and fourth sections authorize the commission to employ a chief examiner, a secretary, and the necessary clerical force; to designate boards of examiners, to direct where examinations shall be held; and requires that suitable rooms shall be furnished for its accommodation in the public buildings in Washington and elsewhere. They require also the chief examiner to act, as far as practicable, with the examining boards, and to secure accuracy, uniformity, and justice in all their proceedings.

The fifth section defines the offenses which are calculated to defeat the just enforcement of the act, and declares the penalties.

The sixth section requires the heads of the different Departments to make a more perfect classification of clerks and employes, both in the Departments and in the various offices under their charge, in conformity with the one hundred and sixty-third section of the Revised Statutes, and to extend and revise such classification at the request of the President.

The seventh section is in these words:

After the expiration of four months from the passage of this act no officer or clerk shall be appointed, and no person shall be employed to enter or be promoted in either of the said classes now existing, or that may be arranged hereunder pursuant to said rules, unless he has passed an examination, or is shown to be specially exempted from such examination in conformity herewith.

But nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from those honorably discharged from the military or naval service any preference conferred by the seventeen hundred and fifty-fourth section of the Revised Statutes, nor to take from the President any authority not inconsistent with this act conferred by the seventeen hundred and fifty-third section of said statutes; nor shall any officer not in the executive branch of the government, or any person merely employed as a laborer or workman, be required to be classified hereunder; nor, unless by direction of the Senate, shall any person who has been nominated for confirmation by the Senate be required to be classified or to pass an examination.

It has been asked, in tones somewhat querulous, why limit these provisions to this single class of officers, if they are so beneficial?

The answer is obvious.

1. In cases of election by the people, the choice must be left to the discretion and judgment of the people.

2. In cases where the Constitution has confided the appointment and confirmation to the discretion of the President and Senate, it may well be doubted whether Congress has the power to limit that discretion. In this experiment no doubtful power should be exercised.

3. In cases where the officer exercises political power, and contributes to the formulation and success of policies, it is essential that the party to which the people has confided the administration, and on which it has imposed the responsibility, should have its chosen and confidential agents.

4. The proposed methods are tentative, experimental, reformatory of long-established and deeply-rooted evils. They may not realize all that is hoped for them. It is wise not to encumber the trial unnecessarily.

5. This single class is immense in numbers. It contains nearly one

hundred thousand men. Their salaries alone—not including expenditures under their control—reach, perhaps, more than one hundred millions of dollars. They conduct absolutely the entire routine civil service. At some point they come in contact with every one of our fifty millions of people. The conditions are favorable for the trial of the proposed reform.

If it shall prove successful—if these hundred thousand offices shall be filled with the men most capable to discharge the duties; especially, if these hundred thousand offices, these hundred millions of dollars can be eliminated from the prizes for which these and many more hundred thousand men contend with such unscrupulous ferocity at every Presidential election, a public opinion irresistible as the tornado or the earthquake will demand that a reform alike in quality, though not by the same methods, shall be made in appointments by the President and confirmations by the Senate, and even in elections by the people.

It is objected that this bill does not grapple with the questions of terms of office, and the power of removal.

I have sufficiently indicated the constitutional difficulty which may arise and the wisdom of avoiding it. But there is no necessity for entering upon either of these questions. The class of officers with which we are now dealing holds office at the pleasure of the head of the Department, or the local postmaster or collector. Removals are rarely asked for, under the spoils system, except to make a vacancy for a particular man. If another man is to be put in, especially if that other man be the favorite of nobody—be recommended by nobody—be the partisan servitor of no person and no party, if he be simply the most capable and fit man for the place, demands for removal will be made on!—for cause; and then the demand should be heeded. Under the merit system of appointment, the question of removal will be solved without legislation.

Many very ardent friends of civil-service reform are opposed to what they call the establishment of "an official class" among the people; they advocate a fixed term for all officers. It will be time enough to argue and settle that great question when it shall have become the fixed policy of the Government and the law of the land that the best men shall be appointed to all offices, be the term long or short, fixed or uncertain. For the present, without expressing any opinion, or committing its supporters in any degree, this bill leaves the subject untouched.

"Why competitive examinations?" ask the objectors; "the machinery is cumbersome and expensive."

Simply because the system of pass examinations has proven an utter failure. Examinations of this character are required by law for admission into the Departments at Washington. But they are not uniform; they have no consistency. Neither the scope of the examination, nor the office of the examiner, nor the persons who may apply, are defined by law or rule. All such questions are left to the head of the Department, who usually confides their determination to a subordinate. Under the demand for office, under the pressure for patronage engendered by the spoils system, these examinations have in the main been either entirely neglected or reduced to a mere sham. Men of influence and power have insisted that their favorites should be put into office, and the Secretaries, unsupported by the law, have found themselves unable to withstand.

But if such examinations were tenfold more efficient than they are, the element of competition is excluded. Admission to examination is not open to all; it is secured only by personal favoritism or political influence—only by favor for, or fear of, the applicant or of his political partisan backers. There can be no comparison of merits. The best and fittest man for the place cannot be ascertained. John Stuart Mill said truly, "Such examinations suffice only to exclude dunces."

The notable exceptional cases of the New York post-office, and the Interior Department under Secretary Schurz, I have already mentioned, and I submit that they prove that "inestimable good" would follow if the system of examination were made compulsory, competitive, and of general application to all the official with whom this bill deals.

The senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. DAWES] has discussed this subject at length in another forum. He has brought to its consideration his accustomed candor and vigor and eloquence; he has most vividly portrayed the evils of the spoils system, the degradation of the service, the absorption of the time and attention of the President and members of Congress, the unfitting them by these petty harassing cares for the faithful discharge of their great duties, the demoralization of the constituencies. He has pointed out the dangers to which they lead and the "incalculable value" of a reform. He has examined critically this bill. I need not say that his acute intellect has discovered and his trenchant rhetoric has laid open every weakness in it. He has candidly approved its purpose and spirit and general scope; he has approved the system of competitive examination.

I shall have occasion frequently to use the name of the Senator today, and freely to comment on his position. I shall do so with all respect, as he well knows; without the least disposition to provoke antagonism with him or rashly to invite an unequal contest, but simply because, while he sympathizes deeply with the aims and purposes of a true reform, he has made the most efficient attacks upon the methods which the friends of this bill generally believe to be most practicable.

He objects to the machinery of the commission, with its examiners and boards, as cumbersome and expensive. My answer is simple. I lay no stress on the machinery. I am not wedded to it. Suggest improvements, suggest a substitute simpler, more economical, which will accomplish the purpose of compulsory competitive examination on a coherent and general uniform system, and I will aid in securing its adoption. Unless this can be done now, let us adopt this machinery, at least until experience shall exhibit its defects and the remedy.

The learned Senator also objects that the power given to the commissioners, and under them to their examiners and boards, to determine who of the applicants are the best fitted to discharge the duties of the coveted places, does in fact intrust to them the key to entrance to the public service and enables them to open or to shut the door for individuals at their pleasure. I submit to his candor whether he has not grossly exaggerated the statement of the objection, and whether any system of competitive or pass examination and the resulting appointments—even that which he highly commends—does not clothe the examiners with exactly the same power as this bill gives them? He complains that this bill does not guarantee the immaculate perfection of the men who are to be employed. "They may open and shut with the wisdom of Solomon and the purity and impartiality of a saint, and they may not." Very true! But is not that the condition of all human agencies and instrumentalities? Does not the same objection exist wherever and whenever it becomes necessary or advisable to intrust power, to the creation of every office and the appointment of every officer, whether President or Senator, or Secretary or examiner? Every system of government, every scheme of human society, every organized effort among men is based upon the recognition of the imperfection of the individual man and the ever-present, ever-active aspiration of the race to correct abuses, to remedy wrongs, to reach the better and the truer and the purer. Would the Senator do nothing until he can find the necessary human agents who shall certainly be as wise as Solomon and as pure as a saint? I know he will not say so. I know he will not insist on this objection.

The Senator also objects that the system is fatally defective in this, that those who are responsible for the character of the work to be performed are to have no voice in the selection of the men who are to perform it; are not to exercise judgment upon the "qualifications, the fitness, or deftness for the place of the man who is to be put in." The Senator is entirely mistaken. His critical examination has for once failed him. The bill has anticipated such possible objections. It provides expressly that "there shall be a period of probation, before any absolute appointment or employment;" and this for the express purpose of enabling the superior officer who is responsible for the character of the work to test "the qualifications, the fitness and deftness"—the words are aptly chosen—of the man who is to perform it. If in his judgment the probationer fails in these qualities, he will refuse to appoint.

The Senator suggests—he does not assert—a constitutional objection to the appointment of a chief examiner by the commission. I need scarcely spend time in refuting the suggestion, in the face of the fact that every commission organized by Congress has been authorized to employ officers and aids suitable to the work imposed upon it, whether engineers, experts, contractors, or clerks.

I have intended—I believe I have succeeded in doing so—to state fairly every objection to the machinery and details of the bill. The astute Senator has stated no other. We may be sure no other can be found. I think they are not weighty; but, I repeat, the friends of this bill will readily adopt any improvement of its methods.

But after all, notwithstanding his approval of the spirit and purpose of the bill, and his objection, not forcible, I must think, to its methods, the main difficulty with the Senator seems to be that he desires no further legislation on the subject.

Mr. DAWES. Mr. President, I did not expect that of the Senator from Ohio.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Does the Senator from Ohio yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. PENDLETON. Certainly.

Mr. DAWES. The Senator from Ohio and myself served upon a committee in the last Congress to which this bill was referred, and I agreed with him to report the bill. My conduct in that committee, of course, I am not to speak of. I only repeat that he should not have made that remark; certainly he would not have done so if all that I have written and printed on this subject had come under his observation as critically as what the Senator has read. If the Senator will allow me a few remarks after he is through, I will, without criticising further, state my position. I thought I would relieve him at this point from the delusion into which he has fallen in the respects he has just stated.

Mr. PENDLETON. The Senator, I am certain, will not suppose that I designed at all to misinterpret the position that he holds. I have had the pleasure of reading the various articles to which he and I both have alluded, and I have them on the table before me. The Senator draws a distinction between what are called theoretical and the practical reformers, and he says the theoretical reformers believe that the passage of an act of Congress is the end-all and do-all of this business, and that the practical reformers require action.

Mr. DAWES. Do you object to that?

Mr. PENDLETON. I do object, because I believe those you designate as theoretical reformers do not believe that an act of Congress

unexecuted, not carried out, will have any beneficial effect in removing those evils.

The Senator—and I call his attention to it as being the basis upon which I said he did not desire legislation—the Senator said in the articles to which I have alluded, that for ten years there has been upon the statute-book ample power to sweep the whole field of reform and to root out the very center evil of the service, and yet that statute had lain as powerless as a strong man under an air-pump; and he closed his discussion, able as I have said that discussion was, with the strong declaration that—

The demand of the hour is not more legislation, but an omnipotent public sentiment which can alone enforce a reform.

I deny that there has been ample legislation to cope with the evils which we wish to eradicate. With the exception of pass examinations in the Departments, the legislation has been permissive, not mandatory. There have been no means in the hands of the Executive to enforce it. Congress, this Senate and yonder House, denounced its enforcement, and deliberately refused to make the necessary appropriations. If Congress had equipped the President with all necessary moneys, and had still left the exercise of the power optional, and thereby shown its own lukewarmness in the cause, it would have required the strongest powers of the strongest man to resist the tremendous assaults of the spoils system. President Grant was a resolute man, and sincerely impressed with the spirit of the reform; but when Congress fell away from his support he abandoned the effort as hopeless. Gentlemen underrate the tremendous power of the spoils system; they forget how strongly it is entrenched in the prevailing theories and practices of our parties; how it at once stimulates and gratifies the passion for power and money. They ask "If the executive branch of the Government should take its own administration of public affairs into its own hands and administer them with the courage of your convictions, is there need of any legislation at all?" And when an eminent reformer answers "I cannot honestly say I think there is," they seem to think they have solved the problem.

The Senator from Massachusetts says truly that "the spoils system eats out the soul and consumes the life-blood of the legislator, and must be ended, or he will degenerate into a mere purveyor of offices; but how?" He answers his own question thus:

The President can stop it by two brief orders, officially proclaimed and rigidly adhered to, viz: 1st. No man will be appointed to any office while he is in the city of Washington. 2d. No man will be appointed to any office who brings, unasked by the appointing power, the recommendation of any member of Congress.

Indeed! How easy to relieve Congressmen! Why does not the President promulgate these simple orders?

The Senator adds this significant sentence:

But no President can stand on such a platform so long as one hundred thousand office-seekers, backed each by twenty or more "best men," are beating against the doors of the White House.

The Senator proceeds:

Members of Congress themselves can stop it by a flat refusal to do what their constituents thus force them to do. The constituency can end it by ceasing to ask it of a Representative.

Exactly! How simple the remedy! But the Senator adds:

Few members, if any, will decline to serve their constituents in any matter that is lawful. Some think they thereby serve themselves.

He ought to have said also "few constituents will refuse to press any appointment when they hope service in return from the applicant, or even when it is easier to yield than to refuse."

Having thus shown that these voluntary agencies, either singly or in combination, are utterly impossible for present use, he exclaims:

All combined can banish it more surely and effectually and forever.

Yes, when the impossible happens we shall all be happy.

The Senator, in most truthful terms, bemoans the condition of the President under the present system. He describes the "labor of hearing petitions, examining conflicting pretensions, and distributing offices" as the labor "which never ceases, the exaction of strength and patience which never relaxes its hold, is never satisfied, never tires, never sleeps; which fritters away his powers, and loses in the petty and belittling details of official patronage the grand opportunities for the accomplishment of lasting good by the application to administration of broad and comprehensive statesmanship." And then he suggests the remedy.

Why does not the President actually, as well as in theory, break up the work of his administration into seven parts, and freeing himself of everything except control, hold each Secretary personally responsible to him for the performance of the work in the part assigned him?

Why not, indeed! The answer has been furnished by the Senator himself. The President cannot stand on such a platform with one hundred thousand office-holders and many more thousand office-seekers, each with his backers, beating at the door of the White House. Congressmen will not voluntarily refuse to gratify their constituents. Constituents will not voluntarily refuse to recommend their neighbors. Every suggestion of an effective remedy for these pressing evils by voluntary action is confessedly impracticable. The influences—malign, widespread—overmastering the people, because "seen too oft, familiar with their face," absolutely prevent such voluntary action.

We must, by law, make some of those influences unlawful and others powerless. We must make the application and interference of members of Congress perfectly useless. We must make appointments by

the Executive or his officers on such recommendation absolutely unlawful. We must prevent that crowd of office-holders and office-seekers and their "best men" from beating at the doors of the White House.

I agree with the Senator. The demand of the hour is an "omnipotent public sentiment which alone can force reform. Laws cannot be enforced against a controlling public sentiment. Laws not enforced are vain. The evils of the spoils system have grown immensely during the last twenty years, and during these twenty years there has sprung up no "omnipotent public sentiment" forcing their reform. These were the years of permissive legislation and no appropriations, attesting the indifference of Congress and discouraging the growth of that popular sentiment. Recent events have quickened it. Let us apply active coercive legislation. Let us make practices, always immoral, now absolutely illegal. Let us put the Senate, the Congress, actively on the side of reform. Let us appeal to the best instincts and aspirations of the people, and the potent voice of this great power in the State will evoke and concentrate and develop and energize a public sentiment which will become omnipotent.

I do not underrate the difficulty of eradicating the spoils system. We must employ every agency at our command. We must have a President thoroughly favorable, with the courage of his convictions. We must sustain, protect, encourage, stimulate, and command him with all the authority of law. We must have a public opinion, sustaining and supporting both.

I hope, nay, I sincerely believe, we will have them all, if we Senators this day, on this bill, do our full duty. And I earnestly appeal to both sides of this Chamber to do that duty.

I appeal to Senators on the other side of this Chamber. You have the Administration, you have the offices, you are enjoying the power and the emoluments. This bill does not disturb you in the possession of them.

I appeal to Senators on this side of the Chamber. We are not in majority, we have no offices now. The chances of time will, sooner or later, put them in our grasp. Let us now declare that we will have none of these offices except those which may be won by merit; let us give this earnest of our sincerity in a great reform; let us give this token of the purity and patriotism of our coming administration of the Government; let us convince the people, even our opponents, that we contend for power not that we may enjoy the emoluments of office, but that we may lead the country in the pathways of advancement and beneficence under the inspiration of a true democracy. This patronage, however pleasant for the moment, is a snare and a curse to any man or party. Let us put it behind us now; let us destroy it now; let us do the right now, and we will in the future reap our full inestimable reward in having disengaged our party and our President from influences which will surely plant the seeds of early defeat in our coming victory, and in having saved our country from the perils which now environ it.

Mr. DAWES. Mr. President, I have listened with so much satisfaction, as well as instruction, to the very able and candid speech of the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. PENDLETON,] and have felt so heartily in accord with the purpose which prompted him to make it, that I would not detain the Senate—and I shall now do so but for a moment—with any idea that I could contribute much to the work which he has in hand, if the Senator had not while speaking of some things which I have said in public elsewhere, with altogether more appreciation than I think they deserve, fallen into what seems to me to be an error prevalent with a certain class of those who are at work for the same end that he and I are. That is, insisting upon it that every man, no matter what may be his convictions and what may be his worth, unless he absolutely square himself to some rule of their own must be set down as insincere. This is all that induces me to trouble the Senate a moment.

The Senator and myself, as I have just said, upon a committee at the last Congress, after patient and laborious investigation of this subject, came to the conclusion that legislation was absolutely necessary. We differed in a minor point of detail in the bill which the Senator reported with my approval, and unfortunately for me I have not been able to say much or do much since, because I was not able to support one single feature of that bill. I was in favor of it with that exception. I say now that I may be mistaken as to the efficiency of that feature of the bill. I had doubts about the wisdom of establishing here in Washington an independent board of commissioners with an office that had no term or tenure to it except good behavior, who were to superintend and control all examinations in all Departments and in all places in the civil service covered by the bill. That was the trouble, and the Senator says, in complimentary terms, that notwithstanding I have set forth the evil and the necessity of a reform, yet he is afraid the difficulty with me is that I do not want any legislation, that I think there is legislation enough on the statute-book.

The little which I have contributed to the literature of this subject was contributed for the sole purpose of awakening a public sentiment in the country out of which might come that legislation which would be the wisest and the most efficient; and to illustrate the necessity of such a public sentiment I called attention to the fact that there was upon the statute-book, and had been for ten years, authority enough to accomplish everything that the most ardent reformer desired to be accomplished—authority enough in a single section, which I will read:

SEC. 1753. The President is authorized to prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as may best promote

the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter; and for this purpose he may employ suitable persons to conduct such inquiries, and may prescribe their duties, and establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service.

Having had some knowledge of the origin of that section of the statutes and of its history and of its operation I put that question to which the Senator has alluded to one of the most ardent and zealous and honest and earnest of these reformers: "If those who administered the law had the courage of their convictions which you have, is there not enough in the statute-book already to accomplish everything you may desire?" and his frank, candid answer in the records of this Senate stands to-day: "I am bound to admit there is." I then said, sir, the demand of the hour is not more legislation, but an omnipotent public sentiment that will exact of those who enforce the laws the rigid administration of this law. But I said further—it does not seem to have fallen under the eye of my distinguished friend from Ohio—that I was satisfied that more legislation was necessary; that that which this statute only authorized should be made mandatory, and that those who made appointments to office should be required by positive law to enforce these rules and these regulations, and something like the method embraced in the bill which the Senator has reintroduced at this session. I have not criticised at any time, either in that committee or elsewhere, a single one of the provisions for competitive or comparative examinations authorized and required by the bill. I have ventured to suggest that an *imperium in imperio*, sitting here in Washington, superintending and controlling all appointments, and having no other tenure of office than that of good behavior, would depend for its efficiency solely upon the spirit of the Executive who appointed them. I venture to say that my distinguished friend from Ohio virtually admitted that in the admirable speech he made here to-day.

A President who has no heart in this work may be called upon to appoint a commission of five, three of which only shall be of one party, the bill says; not even "political party," but of some party. How easy for him if his soul is not in this work to make that commission as certain an instrument to carry out his political wishes as if that provision were not there. He has but to take incisive, aggressive, positive men of his own party, and indifferent, easy, acquiescing men of the other party in the minority, making three to two, and then those three to two are themselves to appoint a chief examiner who is to go over the country and superintend and control all examinations.

If the President of the United States is in soul and in spirit with the work, it will operate well; if not, it will be four to two as certain as the sun rises. Hence I had some trouble with that feature of the machinery of this bill, and I ventured to say that an omnipotent public sentiment alone would command, and a President would obey, when the people desired him to obey. When he knows that the party that put him in his place or the people behind him desire him to carry out this work, then it will be done, and it can be done under existing law; but I do not expect to live to see that day. If we can obtain enactments that shall command him to do it, I care very little about the machinery. The Senator from Ohio will not find me antagonizing his commission, if that is essential to the enactment of any mandatory law. I only express my doubt about the manner in which it will work. I am very desirous of co-operating with him and with those who are in this work, and methods and plans are nothing to me. I will go with the Senator in trying almost any method that will contribute to root up an evil that is eating out the life-blood of the Republic. I would desire to see made mandatory upon all heads of bureaus and heads of Departments the system that is now in operation in the New York custom-house and the New York post-office. I would command each head of a bureau and each head of a Department to institute himself in his own office just such examinations as have brought forth such fruit as has been brought forth in those offices where that experiment has been tried. That is safe. It may be slow, but it can work no evil, and if carried out it must produce the same beneficial effects already seen in those Departments where it has been tried. That seems to me to be practical, if not comprehensive; that seems to me safe, and it seems to me also to be demanded.

Beyond this I do not desire to occupy the time of the Senate further than to say that the Senator from Ohio deserves to be commended and shall have my co-operation in perfecting, so far as I may be able, by any suggestion of mine the bill he has introduced. If I am unable as yet to see the wisdom or the necessity of some portion of the machinery, I beg the Senator not to set me down on the other side in this work.

Mr. INGALLS. Mr. President, I move to amend the pending bill by inserting after line 19 of the second section the words which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The proposed amendment may be read for information.

The principal legislative clerk read the words proposed to be inserted, as follows:

And shall be apportioned among the several States upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Kansas gives notice that at the proper time he will offer this amendment to the bill.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia. Mr. President, the evils in the civil service so forcibly described by the Senator from Ohio will be conceded to exist

by every intelligent man in the United States. The great difficulty is to find a remedy for those evils. I confess that I have great doubts and misgivings as to whether that remedy will ever be found in legislation. The evils do not originate, in my judgment, from the want of legislation. Therefore it is difficult for me to see how legislation will remedy them. One great trouble in this country is that everybody is preaching very learnedly on the subject of civil-service reform, and nobody is practicing it, and it does not seem to make any difference with the people whether their public servants practice it or not. My own judgment is that the remedy at last must come from the people; but whether it will come from the people is a very questionable matter, for I doubt whether the people themselves are capable of applying the remedy.

The Senator from Ohio took occasion to remind us that the late President of the United States was the victim of a corrupt civil service in this country. That everybody says is so, and therefore it is not necessary for me to discuss it. But, sir, that President was scarcely laid away in his final resting-place, the people of the United States everywhere were still weeping for his departure, when in the midst of their very sobs a Federal judge was soiling his ermine by inditing a letter to the successor of that very President who succeeded by reason of that very corrupt civil service, appealing to him to make appointments for the express purpose of aiding a coalition to control a State election, and the choice language of that judge was that the President should make the appointment "to cement our coalition." For what purpose was the coalition? Simply to secure Republican officers in the State. The Senator read that much, but he stopped there. He did not tell the Senate, as he might have done, that that very President to whom the letter was addressed, with the weeds of mourning all around him, with the sobs of the country still echoing from every nook and corner of the land, sat down and made the very appointment that that judge designated for the purpose of "cementing our coalition," and that President, as soon as he made that appointment for the express purpose of "cementing our coalition," turned right around before the ink on the commission was dry and used the very same pen, dipped in the very same ink, to write a learned disquisition or homily upon civil-service reform to be inserted in his message to Congress. That is the way we treat civil-service reform in this country.

Do you blame the President for that? Has he not a right from his own experience to assume that everybody in this country who talks about civil-service reform is simply playing with the people? Why, sir, are there not scores of men now listening to me who sat in their seats in this very Chamber and heard read from that very desk official communications from a former President and his Secretary of the Treasury, insisting upon the removal of this very President from the custom-house in New York, upon the ground that he had made it the headquarters of a political party, and that his removal was absolutely necessary to secure an honest administration of affairs in that public office? Did you not all hear that read from the desk? Was it not publicly given to the country? And yet that very man who was removed from the custom-house in New York, upon the ground that the honest administration of the civil service required his removal, that very man the next year was nominated by that very party for the second office in the gift of the people, and the very man who asked for his removal supported his election, took the stump for him. And that is civil-service reform! And all the crowd of civil service reformers at the North, with homilies upon civil-service reform, and who have been at it for years, voted for that very man for Vice-President. What do you think of that?

Well, is anybody surprised that when that President made his nomination to the Senate for the purpose of "cementing our coalition" in Virginia his party friends should all have supported that nomination when every one of them holds an office here due to that very coalition? Do not half this Senate absolutely hold offices in this body which they never could have obtained except for that coalition? That is the word we use now—"coalition." Well, sir, are you to blame the Senate? are you to blame the President? are you to blame anybody else? Why should they not do these things? Do we not all know that five years ago immense clamor was raised in this country about certain frauds upon the ballot, upon the popular will, in different States of the Union—returning-board frauds—by which the Presidency itself was secured? And does not everybody know that every man, high and low, black and white, who was charged with connection with those frauds, received an office from that very administration which obtained the Presidency by the frauds? Did I not hear, did not other members of the Senate hear, witnesses come before a committee of this body, and the testimony was printed and spread before the body, in which the witnesses testified and admitted under oath that they had committed deliberate perjury for the express purpose of securing offices and helping their party? And does not everybody know that men who did that did secure the offices, and, as far as I know, hold those offices to this day, hold them now? I have not heard of their removal yet; they certainly held them up to the end of the last administration.

What is the trouble? Ah, the Senator from Massachusetts told one great truth. The trouble at last is with the people. If the people would visit their condemnation upon the political party and upon every individual of every political party that thus degrades and debauches the civil service, the abuses would soon cease. But how can you expect the people to do it when their leaders do not advise them

to do it? The remedy at last in a government of the people is with the people.

Just as soon as you begin to talk about the corruptions that exist, some gentleman on the other side will prick up his ears and will say, "Why, you are making charges against the Republican party." Well, it happens to be the party in power that is guilty of all these things, and what answer do they give to them? Why, they say the Democratic party if it was in power would do no better, and therefore the people are asked to continue a party in power which is guilty of actual corruption because another party may be guilty of possible corruption. That is the argument which is given to the country.

My own judgment is this: I am not making these remarks in a partisan spirit. I believe that the evil grows out of our system. It is with the people. The people do not visit their condemnation upon men who are responsible for this corrupt civil service, and any party, Democratic or Republican, in office many years, will be guilty of it. That is my opinion. I presume if the Democratic party were placed in power and remained there for twenty years, they might be guilty of a great many civil-service corruptions. I do not know, but it is possible. They will have, however, to be more ingenious and capable than I have ever supposed them to be if in twice twenty years they could catch up with the Republican party in that line. But what does that prove? It proves that the people ought not to allow any party to remain in power too long. I believe myself it would be better if they would change the possessors of power more often than they do. The Republican party has been in power until if all the corruptions they have committed were written in books the world would scarcely contain the books that should be written. Therefore it is time they should go out.

Mr. BECK. Mr. President, I understand the Senator from Ohio does not ask the reference of this bill at present.

Mr. PENDLETON. Not to-day.

Mr. BECK. Then I desire now to call up the resolution I offered the other morning and gave notice that I would call up to-day.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Kentucky calls up a resolution, which will be read.

The resolution submitted by Mr. BECK on the 6th instant was read.

Mr. ANTHONY. I would ask if the Senator from Kentucky desires to go on this afternoon?

Mr. BECK. I am prepared to go on this afternoon, but a number of Senators desire to be heard on this question, and if I can have the floor for to-morrow morning it will be quite as agreeable to me. The Senator from Texas [Mr. MAXEY] I know desires to be heard, the Senator from Rhode Island, [Mr. ANTHONY,] and the Senator from Arkansas, [Mr. GARLAND.]

Mr. VOORHEES. I will say that I desire to occupy the floor to-morrow morning on the question of silver, and I have given notice to that effect. Of course I do not want to interfere with other gentlemen.

Mr. BECK. Notice that this resolution would be discussed to-day was given last week, and many gentlemen are prepared to discuss it. It seems now to be more convenient to have the discussion to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Kentucky gave notice last week, if the Chair recollects, that he would call up the subject to-day.

Mr. BECK. I did.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Indiana gave his notice this morning.

Mr. VOORHEES. If the Senator from Kentucky will indulge me a moment in connection with the subject which has been discussed this afternoon, I will say that I have no speech to make.

Mr. ANTHONY. I was going to move, with the assent of the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Indiana, that we proceed to the consideration of executive business; but I will wait until the Senator from Indiana concludes.

Mr. VOORHEES. As I was observing, I have no speech to make on the subject of civil-service reform at this time; but by way of suggesting what I think the right direction I offer a joint resolution, and ask that it be read for the information of the Senate, printed, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to introduce a joint resolution (S. R. No. 14) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of certain United States officers by the people of the several States; which was read the first time by its title.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Indiana asks that the joint resolution be read at length.

The joint resolution was read the second time at length, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be, and the same is hereby, proposed to the States for their ratification:

All postmasters, revenue collectors, judges, marshals, and United States district attorneys for the district courts of the United States shall be elected by the people of the States in which their duties are to be performed, and they shall be elected in such manner as the Legislatures of the States shall provide by law.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia. I understood the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ANTHONY] to move an executive session. The Senator from Kentucky is willing, his resolution being now up so that he may go on in the morning.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Rhode Island informed the Chair that he would not make the motion until the Senator from Kentucky had his resolution before the Senate. Is it the pleasure of the Senate that the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky be now taken up? The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. MAXEY. I ask in connection with the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky that the one I had the honor to offer on the same subject be likewise taken up, as I think it is a little broader than the other.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair understands that that will be done, and the Chair understands the bill introduced by the Senator from Arkansas, [Mr. GARLAND,] being the bill (S. No. 350) to provide for the performance of the duties of the Presidential office in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President and Vice-President, will be considered also as before the Senate. If there be no objection, the three measures relating to the same subject will be regarded as before the Senate, and the Senator from Kentucky has the floor for to-morrow after the morning hour.

Mr. HOAR. What is the parliamentary proceeding of taking up three measures at once before the Senate?

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. There is but one formally taken up. The others are before the Senate informally.

Mr. ALLISON. It is merely for the expression of opinion.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. There is but one resolution taken up, and that is the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky. The others are only before the Senate informally.

Mr. CALL. I wish to give notice that the day after to-morrow, after the conclusion of the debate on the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky, I shall ask to take from the table the bill (S. No. 141) for the protection of homestead settlers under the laws of the United States, for the purpose of submitting brief remarks.

Mr. INGALLS. Mr. President, it is quite early yet, and I understood the Senator from Kentucky to say that he was prepared to go on this afternoon. The Senator from Indiana had given notice previously that he desired to occupy the floor to-morrow morning. There is nothing of very great importance requiring an executive session, and as it is very evident from intimations which have been given that there are to be a great many speeches delivered on various subjects before we get down to the real business of the session, I would suggest to the Senator from Rhode Island that his motion be withdrawn to allow the Senator from Kentucky to proceed, if he is willing, this afternoon.

Mr. ANTHONY. I understand that the Senator from Kentucky would prefer to speak to-morrow, and it is now about half past three o'clock.

Mr. BECK. I am advised that there is a large number of nominations now, perhaps several hundred, and that several Senators wish an executive session. I therefore give way to a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. ANTHONY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After twenty-four minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at three o'clock and forty-five minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 13, 1881.

The House met at twelve o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. F. D. POWER.

The Journal of Friday last was read and approved.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York. I rise to make an explanation. On Friday last, as the Speaker will remember, I obtained the floor, from which I was very kindly removed or relieved by the gentleman from New Jersey, [Mr. ROBESON.] I did not like his parceling out the time that really belonged to me; and when a proposition was made that he should yield the floor, which really belonged to me, to another gentleman, I objected. In the mean time the Speaker had stated that he wished to announce the names of some gentlemen who had been appointed on committees. I, not hearing what the Speaker had said, supposed that he was going to put the question on the resolution of the gentleman from New Jersey, and therefore I objected. I trust I need not say that I would not have the temerity to object to any request coming from the Speaker. Hence I have made this statement.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

Mr. TAYLOR obtained the floor.

Mr. KELLEY. I call for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. There are one or two gentlemen who desire to offer certain resolutions before the regular order is proceeded with. The Chair thinks that the resolution which the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLOR] sends to the desk had better be read, after which the Chair will inquire whether there is objection to its consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That a special committee, to consist of eleven members, be appointed, with power to audit all claims for services and expenses growing out of the illness and burial of the late President, James A. Garfield; also, to consider what, if any, allowances, pensions, or privileges should be granted the widow or family of the late President; and that such committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise at any time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this resolution?

Mr. REAGAN. If it is to be debated, I must object; otherwise I do not.

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and adopted.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. PRESCOTT. I ask unanimous consent to offer the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the census, said committee to have the same number of members, duties, scope, privileges, and powers as the committee on the same subject of the last Congress.

Mr. KELLEY. Regular order.

The SPEAKER. If the House will permit, the Chair desires to state that a resolution has been prepared covering a number of select committees, which resolution, in the opinion of many members, as well as of the Chair, ought to be considered before proceeding to the call of States for the introduction of bills and joint resolutions, in order that there may be a proper reference of many of these bills and joint resolutions; otherwise much embarrassment and confusion may perhaps grow out of the fact that these committees have not been provided for.

Mr. KELLEY. Will not all such resolutions have their chance under the special order of business made for to-day? Will they not under that order go to the Committee on Rules and receive consideration?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that he does not hold these resolutions are now in order except by unanimous consent, but many bills which will be introduced to-day will doubtless have to be referred to some of the standing committees unless these select committees be provided for; thus confusion would result. If these committees are to be appointed at all by order of the House, they ought now to be appointed so that proper reference may be made of bills and joint resolutions relating to the particular subjects included in the resolution referred to.

Mr. KELLEY. Then, sir, I withdraw my call for the regular order as to resolutions proposing such committees, but if any other business be attempted out of order I shall renew my call. I beg leave to say briefly that much of the irregularity and confusion of our legislation arises from the fact that it is initiated in the morning hour before the regular order begins or at the close of the day when members know nothing of it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. ROBESON] is recognized.

Mr. ROBESON. Before we proceed to the reference of bills and joint resolutions it is well to understand what committees we are to have, to whom these measures may go under the regular order. Therefore I ask to offer by unanimous consent a resolution as a substitute for that of the gentleman from New York, [Mr. PRESCOTT.]

The SPEAKER. The resolution sent to the desk by the gentleman from New Jersey will be read, after which opportunity will be given for objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the following-named select committees, with like powers and duties, and consisting of the same number of members as in the Forty-sixth Congress, be appointed, to wit: Committee on the Census; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service; Committee on the law respecting Election of President and Vice-President; Committee on the Origin, Introduction, and Prevention of Epidemic Diseases in the United States; Committee on Interoceanic Ship Canal, and Committee on Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay.

The SPEAKER. As this resolution includes the subject embraced in that of the gentleman from New York [Mr. PRESCOTT] the Chair, unless that gentleman desires otherwise, will not ask unanimous consent for the introduction of his resolution. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution of the gentleman from New Jersey at this time?

Mr. FROST. I will ask the gentleman from New Jersey to add to that list of committees a special committee, to consist of fifteen members, upon the improvement and commerce of the Mississippi River.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is under the impression that that is one of the standing committees; he would like to be corrected if such is not the fact.

Mr. FROST. The committee provided for by the rules in the last Congress is a committee upon levees.

Mr. JOYCE. I desire to move to amend the resolution by inserting a special committee, similar to that which existed in the last Congress, on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection to the consideration of this resolution.

Mr. KNOTT. I rose to object.

The SPEAKER. The Chair heard a suggestion with reference to the amendment of the resolution, but he did not hear any objection to its consideration. The Chair will now hear the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. KNOTT. I was about to say that in the opinion of a great many members a number of those committees are entirely unnecessary. I think this resolution ought to go to the Committee on Rules so that it may receive some deliberation and that the House may not be overstocked with special committees. I shall object to its consideration now.

Mr. ROBESON. If the gentleman will permit me a moment, I will state that, though he has the right to object, perhaps I may urge considerations which will change his mind.

In the first place, the most pressing public business we have before us now is to be transacted by the Committee on the Census, in providing for the proper apportionment of the members of this House among the various States. The several Legislatures are about to meet, and they should be provided with material for their legislative action.

The question of epidemic diseases, too, is one which comes to certain parts of this country without notice, without warning, and sometimes has been known to devastate great sections. That we ought to be always studying, and in reference to it we ought always to have accurate information ready at hand.

The question of interoceanic canal is one which is pressing upon our country in its diplomatic relations to-day as much as it has been or ever will press upon it.

Now, the same thing might be said of every one of these committees, as far as I remember them with the memorandum before me; and it seems to be imperative, and I appeal to the good sense and good judgment of my friend from Kentucky, that for the proper prosecution of the business of this House we should find out what committees we are to have before we enter upon the introduction of bills for reference.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois. Why the necessity of another Committee on Pensions when we have already a standing Committee on Pensions?

Mr. HUBBELL. Mr. Speaker, what is the question before the House?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for the purpose of introducing a resolution, which is not in order except by unanimous consent. Unanimous consent is not given.

Mr. HUBBELL. Was objection raised to its introduction?

The SPEAKER. Objection has been raised to its introduction.

Mr. HUBBELL. Then it is not before the House if the objection is insisted upon.

The SPEAKER. It is subject to some condition. If the objection was absolute it would dispose of the resolution for the present.

Mr. HUBBELL. I make the point that unless objection is withdrawn it is not admissible.

The SPEAKER. It has not been made absolute.

Mr. KNOTT. I have no objection to the appointment of a Committee on the Census; but, if the resolution is to be considered at all, as a matter of course the substitute must be considered with it, and I am compelled, therefore, to object to the consideration of the subject at all. And for the reason I am still of opinion, notwithstanding the remarks of my esteemed friend from New Jersey, that a large majority of the committees named are absolutely unnecessary, as the objects to be referred to them are already within the jurisdiction of certain standing committees of the House.

Mr. ROBESON. Will the gentleman permit me just one moment?

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands the gentleman from Kentucky to object, and the resolution proposed by the gentleman from New Jersey as a substitute is not, therefore, before the House. The Chair will now submit to the consideration of the House whether there is objection to the adoption of the resolution offered by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. PRESOTT,] which relates solely to the appointment of a Committee on the Census.

Mr. SPRINGER. I rise to make an inquiry.

The SPEAKER. Is it in reference to the pending resolution?

Mr. SPRINGER. Yes; in reference to this resolution offered by the gentleman from New York.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SPRINGER. I wish to inquire on what grounds the Speaker decides the resolution of the gentleman from New Jersey to be out of order or subject to one objection?

The SPEAKER. Under the first paragraph of Rule XXIV, for, if we are to proceed to-day as though on Monday, which was the unanimous agreement of the House when last in session, the first and only business in order after the approval of the Journal is the call of States for the introduction of bills and joint resolutions.

Mr. SPRINGER. Does the Chair hold that the rules of the last House are now in force?

Mr. CALKINS. That subject is not up.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman desires to anticipate the opinion of the Chair on that subject the Chair is ready to give it.

Mr. SPRINGER. Yes; I do desire to anticipate it.

The SPEAKER. By order of the House at the last session the Chair is required to recognize the rules of the last Congress, and, as the Chair has stated, the first business in order this morning under the understanding mentioned is the call of States for the introduction of bills and joint resolutions.

Mr. SPRINGER. Does the Chair hold that a resolution of the last House governs this House in reference to its business?

The SPEAKER. The Chair prefers to consider these questions as they rise.

Mr. HOOKER. I hope the Chair will not decide it now, because there is a question which will come up when it will be more properly in order.

Mr. ROBESON. The Speaker said that at the last session of this House there was an order—

Mr. HOOKER. The question goes back of that, whether an order of the last House can affect this.

The SPEAKER. It is not wise to decide a question until it has been reached. The Chair hears no objection to the consideration of the resolution of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COX, of New York. Let it be read.

Mr. SHERWIN. I have a resolution to offer as a substitute.

The SPEAKER. The original resolution will again be reported at the request of several members.

Mr. PRESOTT's resolution was again read.

Mr. SHERWIN. I now ask by unanimous consent to submit a substitute for that resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That a joint special committee on the census be appointed, to have the same number of members, duties, scope, privileges, and power as the committee of the same name had in the last Congress, and that said committee be authorized to employ a clerk.

Mr. COX, of New York. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the substitute.

Mr. COX, of New York. I desire to say that my colleague from New York, who introduced the original resolution in reference to the Committee on the Census in the last Congress, did not embrace in that resolution authority to employ a clerk, but the clerk of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was turned over to the Committee on the Census for duty. Now, if the Committee on the Census is to have a clerk during this session of Congress, the substitute of my friend from Illinois [Mr. SHERWIN] ought to be passed.

I desire to say that the services of a clerk are absolutely indispensable to that committee. There is an immense amount of clerical work to be done, perhaps more clerical work than that of any other committee. Heretofore the clerk services have been divided between the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Census Committee, as I have stated, and as a result he has had more to do than could have been reasonably expected from any one man.

Mr. ATKINS. I would like to ask the gentleman from New York if the greater part of the work of that committee was not done during the last Congress?

Mr. COX, of New York. A great deal of the work has been done, of course.

Mr. ATKINS. What is to be done now?

Mr. COX, of New York. There may be new motions and other matters—

Mr. ATKINS. May be.

Mr. COX, of New York. Motions may be made increasing or diminishing the number of members of Congress, and other matters of that kind may arise which will go to the committee necessarily and lead to a great deal of clerical work.

Mr. SPRINGER. I would like to ask what is pending?

The SPEAKER. The question is on the substitute.

Mr. SPRINGER. I desire, then, to add, if the substitute is pending, that the services of the clerk be only continued until a bill has been prepared and passed by Congress. This proposes the creation of a clerical office to continue during the entire Congress. The business of the committee ought to be disposed of at an early date, and of course after that time there can be no possible necessity for retaining the services of a clerk. His services ought to be dispensed with as soon as a bill is presented.

Mr. COX, of New York. As soon as the work of the committee is done naturally the services of the clerk will be dispensed with; in other words, he will die with the committee.

Mr. SPRINGER. But the committee will remain during the entire Congress, although it may have nothing to do. I desire, therefore, to add the words which I have indicated, that the services of a clerk shall be dispensed with when a bill providing for the apportionment of representation in Congress shall be finally passed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will please reduce his motion to writing, so there may be no misunderstanding in reference to it.

The question now is on the adoption of the amendment to the substitute. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SHERWIN] has offered a substitute, which the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER] desires to amend, and the amendment will be read.

Mr. SHERWIN. I desire, Mr. Speaker, to suggest one verbal alteration in the resolution which I have presented, by striking out of it the word "joint" and inserting "select."

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SHERWIN] a question: If the law does not provide that this shall be a joint committee, and if it is not practically a joint committee of the two Houses?

Mr. SHERWIN. It has never acted as such.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. It stands, however, as a joint committee of the two Houses.

Mr. SPRINGER. I now send my amendment to the substitute to the desk to be read.

The SPEAKER. The resolution as modified by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SHERWIN] will now be reported by the Clerk, and afterward the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. SPRINGER.]

The substitute was again read, as modified.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will now report the amendment proposed to the substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the resolution add the words "whose services shall be dispensed with at the final passage of a bill apportioning Representatives among the States."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the amendment just read.

The amendment was agreed to.

The substitute as amended was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question recurs on the passage of the original resolution as amended.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SHERWIN moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

CALL OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Mr. BROWNE. I call for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order for to-day, in accordance with an order passed by the House at its last session, will be a call of the States and Territories for the introduction of bills and joint resolutions to be referred to appropriate committees, and the Chair desires, before proceeding to call the States, to have read for the information of the House paragraph 1 of Rule XXIV.

The Clerk read as follows:

Each Monday morning during a session of Congress, immediately after the Journal of the proceedings of the last day's sitting has been read and approved, the Speaker shall call all the States and Territories in alphabetical order for bills and joint resolutions for printing and reference without debate, on which call joint and concurrent resolutions and memorials of State and Territorial Legislatures may be presented and appropriately referred, and on this call only resolutions of inquiry directed to the heads of the Executive Departments shall be in order for reference to appropriate committees, which resolutions shall be reported to the House within one week thereafter.

Mr. POUND. Before the call proceeds I desire to ask unanimous consent that the call of States and Territories for the introduction of bills and joint resolutions may be continued until all the States are called, notwithstanding the expiration of the morning hour.

The SPEAKER. That is the order of the House as the Chair understands it. The Chair does not understand that this is a call within the morning hour, but that it will continue until the States are all called.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts. There is no morning hour for the call of States.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts is right, as the Chair understands it.

IMPROVEMENT OF MOBILE HARBOR.

Mr. HERNDON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1) to reimburse the county of Mobile, of the State of Alabama, for moneys expended by it in excavating the channel of the bay and harbor of Mobile according to the surveys of the United States engineers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

DAUPHIN ISLAND SHOAL.

Mr. HERNDON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 2) to appropriate money for the survey of the shoal between Dauphin Island and Cedar Point; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 4596 REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. HERNDON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 3) to re-enact section 4596 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Revision of the Laws, and ordered to be printed.

MOBILE MARINE DOCK COMPANY.

Mr. HERNDON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 4) for the relief of the Mobile Marine Dock Company; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPRESENTATIVES OF DAVID HEUSTIS.

Mr. HERNDON (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 5) for the relief of the legal representatives of David Heustis, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

CONVENTION BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND NICARAGUA.

Mr. HERNDON (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 6) authorizing the President to make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect any convention between the United States and Nicaragua for the adjustment of claims which may be duly concluded between the two governments; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RANCHO SAN IGNACIO.

Mr. HERNDON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 7) to confirm the title to Rancho San Ignacio del Barbacomari, situate in the county of Pima, Territory of Arizona, to the legal representatives or assigns of the original grantees thereof of the Mexican Government, Ignacio Elias and Dona Eulalia Elias; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS, ALABAMA.

Mr. HEWITT, of Alabama, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 8) in relation to the district and circuit courts for the northern district of Alabama; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PROTECTION AGAINST VEXATIOUS PROSECUTION.

Mr. HEWITT, of Alabama, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 9) for the better protection of the citizens against frivolous or vexatious prosecutions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

TAX ON MATCHES, BANK CHECKS, ETC.

Mr. HEWITT, of Alabama, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 10) to repeal the internal tax on matches, bank-checks, tobacco, snuff, cigars, and spirits distilled from apples, peaches, and other fruits; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

ARREARS-OF-PENSIONS ACT.

Mr. HEWITT, of Alabama, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 11) to amend an act commonly known as the arrears-of-pensions act, approved January 25, 1879; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. HERBERT introduced a bill (H. R. No. 12) to regulate the jurisdiction of circuit court commissioners; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

BONDS TO BE TAKEN BY MARSHALS.

Mr. HERBERT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 13) to allow marshals and deputy marshals to take bonds in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 688 REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. HERBERT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 14) to amend section 688 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

TIME OF SERVICE OF JURORS.

Mr. HERBERT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 15) to prescribe the time of service of jurors; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

COMPENSATION OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Mr. HERBERT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 16) fixing the compensation of United States district attorneys, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time.

Mr. HERBERT. I ask that that bill be referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks it ought to go to the Judiciary Committee. The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice is, as the Chair understands, more a committee for the examination of accounts and expenditures than for the preparation of legislation for the House.

Mr. HERBERT. I am willing the bill should go to either committee, but I know that in a former Congress a like bill went to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.

The SPEAKER. If there be any mistake in the reference, it can be corrected afterward. Meanwhile, the bill will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill was accordingly referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

MILEAGE OF MARSHALS.

Mr. HERBERT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 17) to regulate the mileage of marshals, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ABANDONED HOMESTEAD ENTRIES IN ALABAMA, ETC.

Mr. FORNEY introduced a bill (H. R. No. 18) to provide for disposing of lands embraced in abandoned homestead entries in Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

MINING RESOURCES—ALABAMA.

Mr. FORNEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 19) to exclude the State of Alabama from the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the

United States," approved May 10, 1872; which was read a first and second time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks from the title of the bill that it should be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining when appointed.

Mr. HEWITT, of Alabama. I will state, in the absence of my colleague who introduced the bill, [Mr. FORNEY,] from his seat at this moment, that the bill relates to public lands and perhaps should go to the Committee on Public Lands.

The SPEAKER. From the title of the bill the Chair is of the opinion that it relates especially to mines and mining. If there be no objection it will be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and should such reference be an error it can be corrected hereafter.

The bill was accordingly referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and ordered to be printed.

ECLIPSE COTTON-GIN.

Mr. SHELLEY introduced a bill (H. R. No. 20) to provide for the extension of letters-patent for an improvement upon the Eclipse cotton-gin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

FINAL PROOF IN HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

Mr. OATES introduced a bill (H. R. No. 21) to so amend sections 2291, 2297, and 2301 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as to allow final proof to be made and patents to issue in cases of homestead entries of public lands at the expiration of one year, instead of five years as now prescribed by law; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

HOMESTEADS.

Mr. GUNTER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 22) to equalize homesteads; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

ACTUAL SETTLERS.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 23) to graduate and reduce the price of public lands to actual settlers and cultivators; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PROOF IN PRE-EMPTION CASES.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 24) to amend section 2262 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to proof required in pre-emption cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

HOMESTEADERS AND PRE-EMPTORS.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 25) for the benefit of homesteaders and pre-emptors of public lands; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

SURVIVORS OF MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 26) donating three hundred and twenty acres of public land to each of the survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

SETTLERS WITHIN RAILROAD LIMITS.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 27) to amend an act entitled "An act to grant additional rights to homestead settlers on public lands within railroad limits;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN G. ABERCROMBIE.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 28) for the relief of John G. Abercrombie; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

ELIAS B. MOORE.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 29) for the relief of Elias B. Moore; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPAYMENT OF TAXES.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 30) to provide for repaying internal-revenue tax illegally collected; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS FOR MEXICAN AND OTHER WARS.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 31) granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican, Florida, and the Black Hawk wars, and certain widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the same; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE S. TRAMEL.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 32) for the relief of George S. Tramel; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN BLACK.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 33) for the relief of John Black; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM R. MILLER.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 34) for the relief of William R. Miller; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM MILLER.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 35) for the relief of William Miller; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ARKANSAS HOME GUARDS.

Mr. GUNTER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 36) for the relief of Gaddy's company of Arkansas Home Guards, United States Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIM OF ARKANSAS AGAINST UNITED STATES.

Mr. DUNN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 37) for the adjustment of the claim of the State of Arkansas against the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

LAND GRANT TO STATES.

Mr. DUNN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 38) to grant certain lands to the States, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

F. W. LYNN.

Mr. DUNN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 39) for the relief of F. W. Lynn; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARY ELIZA PILLOW.

Mr. DUNN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 40) for the relief of Mary Eliza Pillow; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF MARK W. IZARD.

Mr. DUNN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 41) for the relief of the heirs of Mark W. Izard, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN HINDMAN.

Mr. DUNN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 42) for the relief of John Hindman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN JACKSON.

Mr. DUNN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 43) for the relief of John Jackson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FORT SMITH MILITARY RESERVATION.

Mr. CRAVENS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 44) donating a part of the abandoned military reservation of Fort Smith, Arkansas, to the city of Fort Smith for the use and benefit of the free public schools thereof, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN S. HOUSTON.

Mr. CRAVENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 45) for the relief of John S. Houston; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS.

Mr. CRAVENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 46) for the relief of William A. Harris; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CHEROKEE RESERVATION, ARKANSAS.

Mr. CRAVENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 47) to provide for the sale of the Cherokee reservation in the State of Arkansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PATRICK FLYNN.

Mr. CRAVENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 48) for the relief of Patrick Flynn; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

Mr. PAGE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 49) to restrict Chinese immigration; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

MINING, AGRICULTURE, ETC., IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. PAGE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 50) to protect the mining and agricultural interests of California and to improve the navigation of its rivers and harbors; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. PAGE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 51) appropriating money for a home for indigent and disabled soldiers and sailors in the State of California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LABOR AND IMMIGRATION.

Mr. PAGE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 52) for the protection of labor in the United States and to regulate immigration; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

WALLACE DOAN.

Mr. PAGE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 53) granting a pension to Wallace Doan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES A. LUKE.

Mr. PAGE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 54) for the relief of Charles A. Luke; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EVA MOORE AND OTHERS.

Mr. PAGE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 55) for the relief of Eva Moore, Henry Carleton, and Maud Carleton, children of General James H. Carleton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN M. DORSEY AND WILLIAM F. SHEPARD.

Mr. PAGE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 56) for the relief of John M. Dorsey and William F. Shepard; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DELEGATE FROM ALASKA.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. Speaker, I have been requested to offer the petition and certificate of election of the Delegate from Alaska and to ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. That is not in order at present under this call.

Mr. PAGE. This is out of the regular order, as it is a certificate of election.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from California for that purpose after the call is over.

LIGHT HOUSE, POINT SAINT GEORGE, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (H. R. No. 57) appropriating money for the construction of a light-house and fog-signal at or near Point Saint George, California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF DUTY ON GRAIN-SACKS, ETC.

Mr. BERRY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 58) repealing the duty on grain-sacks and bagging used for grain, cotton, and wool, and all burlaps and gunny-cloth; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. REXFORD.

Mr. BERRY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 59) for the relief of Captain William H. Rexford; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RESTORATION OF KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION.

Mr. BERRY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 60) for the restoration of the Klamath River Indian reservation, in the State of California, to the public domain; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

GRANT TO CALIFORNIA ON SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. BERRY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 61) granting to California 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands in that State; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

EXCHANGE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Mr. BERRY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 62) to enable the State of California to take lands in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections found to be mineral lands; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

JULIA E. WILSON.

Mr. BERRY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 63) granting a pension to Julia E. Wilson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

J. L. BURCHARD.

Mr. BERRY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 64) for the relief of J. L. Burchard, late Indian agent Round Valley Indian reservation, State of California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

AUGUST LESCHINSKY.

Mr. BERRY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 65) for the relief of August Leschinsky; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WORKMEN AT BENICIA ARSENAL.

Mr. BERRY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 66) for the relief of workmen at Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MANUFACTURING ARSENAL, BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. BERRY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 67) to create a manufacturing arsenal at Benicia, California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DETRITUS FROM HYDRAULIC GOLD-MINES.

Mr. BERRY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 68) to protect the navigable waters of the State of California from further injury caused by the flow of detritus from the hydraulic gold-mines; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

RELINQUISHMENT OF UNITED STATES TITLE TO CALIFORNIA.

Mr. ROSECRANS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 69) to relinquish the title of the United States to certain land situate in San Francisco, California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

KATE C. M'DOUGAL.

Mr. ROSECRANS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 70) granting a pension to Mrs. Kate C. McDougal; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

INDEMNIFICATION OF SUSPENDED EMPLOYÉS OF THE NAVY.

Mr. ROSECRANS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 71) to indemnify suspended employés, &c.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Mr. ROSECRANS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 72) to increase the efficiency of the Marine-Hospital Service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EDWARD BYRNE.

Mr. ROSECRANS (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 73) for the relief of Edward Byrne; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF SETTLERS IN SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. ROSECRANS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 74) for the relief of settlers on certain lands in the State of California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CORRECTION OF BOUNDARY LINES, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. ROSECRANS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 75) to authorize the correction of boundaries of certain lands in San Mateo County, California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EXPERIMENTAL TESTS OF GUNS AND POWDER.

Mr. ROSECRANS also submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for Colonel Laidley's report of June 25, 1881, relating to the experimental tests of guns with gunpowder; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REFERENCE OF PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state for the information of the House that all petitions and resolutions, except joint resolutions and resolutions of inquiry, go into the petition-box under the rules.

COLLECTION DISTRICTS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. PACHECO introduced a bill (H. R. No. 76) to amend sections 2582, 2583, 2607, and 2684 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the collection districts of California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MILITARY LANDS, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. PACHECO also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 77) to donate certain military lands and possessions in the county of Inyo, State of California, for school purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN SETTLERS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. PACHECO also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 78) for the relief of certain citizens of the United States and occupants of lands within one mile of the military post of camp Independence, Inyo County, California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. PACHECO also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 79) to provide for the erection of a post-office building at Los Angeles, California, and appropriating \$75,000 therefor; which was read a first and second

time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

HARBOR OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. PACHECO also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 80) appropriating money for the establishment of a fog-signal at San Luis Obispo Harbor, California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, DENVER.

Mr. BELFORD introduced a bill (H. R. No. 81) to provide for the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of a public building in the city of Denver; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

FEES OF CLERKS OF COURTS.

Mr. BELFORD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 82) to amend section 840 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JULIAETT PRESCOTT.

Mr. MILES introduced a bill (H. R. No. 83) directing the issue of a duplicate check to Juliaett Prescott, a pensioner of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN TWEEDY.

Mr. MILES also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 84) for the relief of John Tweedy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LEMUEL ADAMS.

Mr. MILES also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 85) granting a pension to Lemuel Adams; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PAYMENT TO CONNECTICUT FOR GUARDING CERTAIN PROPERTY.

Mr. BUCK introduced a bill (H. R. No. 86) paying the State of Connecticut for guarding United States property in 1862; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SYLVESTER ROOT.

Mr. BUCK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 87) granting a pension to Sylvester Root; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

APPEALS FROM COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Mr. WAIT introduced a bill (H. R. No. 88) to facilitate appeals from the decisions of the Commissioner of Patents; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

CYRUS C. CLARK.

Mr. WAIT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 89) for the relief of Cyrus C. Clark; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

REDFIELD DURYEE.

Mr. WAIT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 90) for the relief of Redfield Duryee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PERRY P. WILSON.

Mr. WAIT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 91) for the relief of Perry P. Wilson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EARL S. RATHBUN.

Mr. WAIT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 92) granting a pension to Earl S. Rathbun; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EDWARD K. WINSHIP.

Mr. WAIT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 93) to authorize the settlement of the accounts of Acting Assistant Paymaster Edward K. Winship, United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

TAX ON DEPOSITS.

Mr. PHELPS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 94) for the repeal of the existing national tax on deposits in savings institutions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

TAX ON BANK CHECKS.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 95) providing for the repeal of all existing statutes and provisions requiring revenue stamps to be affixed to bank-checks; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

TRADE-DOLLARS.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 96) making the trade-dollar a legal tender to the same extent and for the same purposes as the standard silver dollar; which was read a first and second time,

referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

COLORED POPULATION OF THE SOUTH.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 97) providing for the appointment of a commission of colored men to inquire into and report upon the intellectual condition of the colored people of the South, and making an appropriation for the same; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

CALVIN DURAND.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 98) to refund to Calvin Durand, of Milford, in the State of Connecticut, the amount of certain customs duties improperly collected by the United States on merchandise imported by him and entered at the port of New York; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PATENT OFFICE.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 99) providing for the organization of the Patent Office into an independent department and for giving it the exclusive control of the building known as the Patent Office and of the fund pertaining to that office; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SHIP-BUILDING MATERIALS.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 100) providing for the importation in bond, and their use free of duty, of all materials manufactured or produced abroad necessary in the construction, equipment, or repair of any vessel constructed, equipped, or repaired in the United States and engaged in either foreign or domestic trade or fisheries, and navigated by steam or otherwise; and for giving to all foreign-built vessels, when owned entirely or in major part and wholly officered by citizens of the United States and engaged in the foreign or domestic trade or fisheries, and navigated by steam or otherwise, registry, enrollment, license, and all other privileges which by law pertain to vessels built in the United States and wholly owned and officered by citizens of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

ORIGINATION OF REVENUE MEASURES, ETC.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 1) asserting the constitutional prerogative and duty of the House of Representatives to originate all revenue measures, and providing for a revision of the tariff and internal-revenue laws of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

BEACON-LIGHT IN CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY.

Mr. DAVIDSON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 101) making an appropriation for the erection of a beacon-light at the entrance of Santa Rosa Sound into the Choctawhatchee Bay, in the State of Florida; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE AT ANCLOTE KEY.

Mr. DAVIDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 102) providing for the erection of a light-house at Anclote Key, in Hernando County, Florida; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT KEY WEST.

Mr. DAVIDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 103) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Key West, in the State of Florida; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT PENSACOLA.

Mr. DAVIDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 104) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to erect a public building in the city of Pensacola, Florida; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES COURTS AT MACON, GEORGIA.

Mr. BLOUNT introduced a bill (H. R. No. 105) amending an act providing for circuit and district courts at Macon, Georgia, approved January 29, 1880; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT MACON, GEORGIA.

Mr. BLOUNT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 106) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Macon, Georgia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

COUNT CASIMIR PULASKI.

Mr. BLOUNT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 107) for the relief of the heirs of General Count C. Pulaski; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EDWARD GALLAHER.

Mr. STEPHENS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 108) for the relief of Edward Gallaher; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Mr. STEPHENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 109) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Augusta, Georgia, for United States court-house, post-office, and internal-revenue service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENT OF SAVANNAH RIVER.

Mr. STEPHENS also introduced a bill to appropriate the sum of \$100,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Savannah River, \$50,000 of which to be used from tide-water up to Augusta, and \$50,000 above Augusta.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule of the last House the bill, the title of which has just been read, will be placed in the petition-box for reference to the appropriate committee.

GEORGIA WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. STEPHENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 110) to refund to the State of Georgia certain moneys expended by said State for the common defense in 1777; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH WIRT GOLDSBOROUGH.

Mr. STEPHENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 111) granting a pension to Elizabeth Wirt Goldsborough; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. STEPHENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 112) to enable importers to use the metric weights and measures; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

METRIC GOLD COIN "STELLA."

Mr. STEPHENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 113) to authorize a new metric gold coin for international use, to be known as the stella; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

METRIC SILVER COIN.

Mr. STEPHENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 114) to authorize the coinage of silver dollars and fractions thereof, of full standard value, upon the metric system; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

METRIC GOLOID COIN.

Mr. STEPHENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 115) to authorize the coinage of the goidid metric dollar, two dollars, and fractions of a dollar, and also the coinage of the metric gold double eagle, eagle, and half eagle, of the standard value; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES W. SCHAUMBERG.

Mr. STEPHENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 116) to reinstate the name of James W. Schaumberg on the Army Register, and for his relief; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS.

Mr. COOK introduced a bill (H. R. No. 117) to utilize the surplus waters of Hot Springs, State of Arkansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. COOK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 118) providing for the judicial ascertainment of claims against the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SOLOMON COHEN.

Mr. BLACK introduced a bill (H. R. No. 119) for the relief of the legal representatives of Solomon Cohen; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

GENERAL LEGISLATION IN APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. SPEER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 120) to prevent general legislation by means of the appropriation bills; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Rules, and ordered to be printed.

MILITARY EXERCISES ON THE SABBATH.

Mr. SPEER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 121) to exempt the officers and soldiers of the regular army of the United States from certain military exercises on the Sabbath day; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS.

Mr. SPEER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 122) to provide for ascertaining and settling the claims of American citizens for spoliations by the French prior to the 31st day of July, 1801; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGIA COTTON CLAIM.

Mr. SPEER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 123) to pay the State of Georgia for its cotton seized and disposed of by the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN GEORGIA.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Georgia, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 124) to establish distinct United States courts, with distinct officers, in the northern and southern judicial districts of the State of Georgia, and define their jurisdiction and powers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGIA CLAIM FOR INDIAN DEFENSE.

Mr. BUCHANAN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 125) to pay to the State of Georgia \$27,175.50, money advanced by said State for the defense of her frontiers against the Indians, and not heretofore repaid; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ACCOUNTS OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Mr. CLEMENTS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 126) to provide for the settlement of accounts with certain railway companies; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC GROUNDS IN CHICAGO.

Mr. ALDRICH introduced a bill (H. R. No. 127) to confirm to the city of Chicago the title to certain public grounds; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

BRANCH MINT AT CHICAGO.

Mr. ALDRICH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 128) to establish a branch of the Mint of the United States at Chicago, Illinois; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

ASSAY OFFICE IN CHICAGO.

Mr. ALDRICH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 129) to establish an assay office in the city of Chicago, Illinois; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

ANN ATKINSON.

Mr. ALDRICH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 130) granting a pension to Ann Atkinson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. ALDRICH also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, pertaining to the improvement of Sturgeon Bay on the Mississippi River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALDRICH also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers; which was read, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS ON ZOOLOGY.

Mr. ALDRICH also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 2) to provide for the printing of 5,000 copies of the reports on zoology; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

FLORA OF COLORADO.

Mr. ALDRICH also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 3) to provide for the printing of 5,000 copies of The Flora of Colorado; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

STATE TAXATION OF LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

Mr. MARSH introduced a bill (H. R. No. 131) authorizing the taxation by the States of the legal-tender notes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 132) for the erection of a public building, at Rock Island, Illinois; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

COMMISSIONERS OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Mr. HENDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 133) to establish a board of commissioners of interstate commerce, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

ALBERT F. PADEN.

Mr. HENDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 134) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Albert F. Paden, late a private in Company D, Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN K. MANNON.

Mr. HENDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 135) granting a pension to John K. Mannon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM R. ROGERS.

Mr. HENDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 136) granting a pension to William R. Rogers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARINE HOSPITAL, BEDLOE'S ISLAND.

Mr. HENDERSON also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 4) as to the transfer of a part of Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, for marine hospital purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER T. DUNHAM.

Mr. HAWK introduced a bill (H. R. No. 137) granting a pension to the heirs of Captain Christopher T. Dunham, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZA R. WELLER.

Mr. HAWK (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 138) for the relief of Eliza R. Weller; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. THOMAS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 139) to equalize bounties of soldiers of the war of the rebellion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

THREE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, ILLINOIS.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 140) to divide the State of Illinois into three judicial districts and to provide for holding courts therein; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

REGULATING LIENS ON REAL ESTATE, ETC.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 141) regulating liens on real estate created by judgments rendered by the United States circuit and district courts in the several States and Territories; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

TAX OF OLEOMARGARINE.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 142) to tax the manufacture of oleomargarine; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

REGULATION OF STEAM-VESSELS.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 143) to amend section 4414 of chapter 1 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MARINE HOSPITAL, CAIRO.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 144) to provide for the construction of a marine hospital at Cairo, Illinois; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PRIZE-MONEY, CAPTORS OF STEAMBOAT NEW ERA, ETC.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 145) to authorize the payment of prize-money to the captors of the steamboat New Era No. 5 and cargo; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

GRAND CHAIN RAPIDS.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 146) for the improvement of Grand Chain Rapids on the Ohio River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

GRANT OF UNSURVEYED LANDS, ILLINOIS.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 147) granting to the county of Randolph, in the State of Illinois, certain public unsurveyed lands within said county on certain conditions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF HUGH WORTHINGTON.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 148) for the relief of the legal heirs of Hugh Worthington; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LONGEVITY PAY.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 149) giving certain naval officers longevity pay and authorizing them to be placed on the retired list upon certain conditions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENT OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 150) for the improvement of the Mississippi River, and to prevent the erosion of its banks between Islands Nos. 14 and 15, near the village of Kaskaskia, Illinois; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

DAVID S. BOOTH.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 151) for the relief of David S. Booth, M. D.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MARY A. LAND.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 152) granting a pension to Mary A. Land; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN P. GREGSON.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 153) for the relief of John P. Gregson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES T. CHRISTIAN.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 154) granting a pension to James T. Christian; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN H. FERRELL.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 155) granting a pension to John H. Ferrell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL HAZEL.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 156) granting a pension to Samuel Hazel; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN ROBBINS.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 157) granting a pension to John Robbins; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JEREMIAH CLAXTON.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 158) granting a pension to Jeremiah Claxton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL W. HESTER.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 159) granting a pension to Samuel W. Hester; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FREDERICK W. MILLER.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 160) granting a pension to Frederick W. Miller; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MISSOURI ANDERSON.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 161) granting a pension to Missouri Anderson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

A. J. ARNOLD.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 162) granting a pension to A. J. Arnold; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH JANE OWEN.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 163) for the relief of Sarah Jane Owen; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN W. LOCKETT.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 164) granting a pension to John W. Lockett; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PETER M. HAGLER.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 165) granting a pension to Peter M. Hagler; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELISHA E. REYNOLDS.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 166) granting a pension to Elisha E. Reynolds; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

COLONEL JAMES S. REARDEN.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 167) for the relief of Colonel James S. Rearden, of Illinois; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

BERRY JOHNSON.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 168) granting a pension to Berry Johnson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH W. KING.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 169) for the relief of Joseph W. King; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LUCINDA BARRETT.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 170) granting a pension to Lucinda Barrett; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES G. HELM.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 171) for the relief of James G. Helm, of Illinois; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REV. ERASTUS LATHROP.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 172) for the relief of Rev. Erastus Lathrop, of the State of Illinois; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN HEBERER.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 173) for the relief of John Heberer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF TIMBER ON PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 174) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing citizens of Colorado, Nevada, and the Territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes," approved June 3, 1878; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and ordered to be printed.

DEVELOPMENT OF MINING RESOURCES.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 175) to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States," approved May 10, 1872; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and ordered to be printed.

REFUNDING OF DUTIES.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 176) to refund certain duties paid upon military uniforms imported by and for the use of Company G, Sixth Regiment Infantry, Illinois National Guard; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 177) to authorize the Postmaster-General to compensate the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company for facilitating the transportation of the overland mails under agreement; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE F. BICKNELL.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 178) for the relief of George F. Bicknell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING IN PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

Mr. LEWIS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 179) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Peoria, in the State of Illinois; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

ALBERT A. NORTH.

Mr. LEWIS (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 180) for the relief of Albert A. North; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH PEVE.

Mr. LEWIS (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 181) granting a pension to Joseph Peve; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MAJOR G. W. CANDEE.

Mr. LEWIS (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 182) for the relief of Major G. W. Candee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Mr. LEWIS also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Illinois on the subject of pleuro-pneumonia; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

IMPROVEMENT OF STURGEON BAY.

Mr. LEWIS also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, touching the improvement of Sturgeon Bay on the Upper Mississippi River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PURCHASERS OF SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Mr. CANNON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 183) to extend the provisions of an act approved March 2, 1855, entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands, and for other purposes;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN A. BARNES.

Mr. CANNON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 184) granting a pension to John A. Barnes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM O. MORGAN.

Mr. CANNON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 185) granting a pension to William O. Morgan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BARTON B. LAWWILL.

Mr. CANNON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 186) granting a pension to Barton B. Lawwill; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SHERWIN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 187) to apportion Representatives in Congress among the several States under the tenth census; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Census, and ordered to be printed.

IMITATION BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Mr. SHERWIN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 188) to regulate the exportation of articles made in imitation of butter and cheese; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT OLIVER.

Mr. SHERWIN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 189) for the relief of Robert Oliver; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LAURENCE H. JONES.

Mr. SHERWIN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 190) for the relief of Laurence H. Jones; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT P. BOGGS.

Mr. SHERWIN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 191) granting a pension to Robert P. Boggs; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE W. STAPLIN.

Mr. SHERWIN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 192) granting arrears of pension to George W. Staplin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ORANGE E. BOWERS.

Mr. SHERWIN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 193) granting a pension to Orange E. Bowers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM EDMONDS.

Mr. SHERWIN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 194) granting a pension to William Edmonds; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT COOK.

Mr. SHERWIN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 195) granting a pension to Robert Cook; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. SHERWIN also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 5) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SILVER DOLLAR.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 196) to amend section 3 of an act to authorize the coinage of the silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character, passed February 28, 1878; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

GOLD DEPOSITS.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 197) to amend section 254 of the Revised Statutes, passed June 14, 1858, relating to gold deposits; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

ADMISSION OF NEW STATES.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 198) in relation to the admission of Territories as States into the Union; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 199) fixing the time for assembling of Congress; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF CAUSES FROM STATE COURTS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 200) to repeal certain sections of the Revised Statutes, and to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes and of the Statutes at Large, relating to the removal of causes from State courts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF LEAF-TOBACCO.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 201) to amend section 3244 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the sale of leaf-tobacco by farmers and planters; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS FOR MEXICAN AND OTHER WARS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 202) granting pensions to the surviving officers and enlisted men, including militia and volunteers, of the military and naval services of the United States who served in the Mexican and other wars therein named; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

COMMERCE BY RAILROAD.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 203) to amend section 5258 of the Revised Statutes, and to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGES ACROSS THE OHIO RIVER.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 204) supplementary to an act approved December 17, 1872, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of bridges across the Ohio River, and to prescribe the dimensions of the same;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

RICHARD SUGGS AND HENRY HILL.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 205) for the relief of Richard Suggs and Henry Hill; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RETIREMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 206) to amend sections 1244 and 1253 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the retirement of Army officers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

INSPECTORS' CERTIFICATES TO MASTERS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 207) amending section 4458 of the Revised Statutes, regulating the fees of inspectors' certificates issued to masters, engineers, pilots, and mates of steam-vessels; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PAY, ETC., OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 208) to amend section 1228 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the pay and allowance of officers of the Army and Navy who have been dismissed and afterward restored to the service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM E. TAYLOR.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 209) granting a pension to William E. Taylor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES M. AKIN.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 210) granting a pension to James M. Akin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

C. S. WHITMAN.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 211) granting a pension to C. S. Whitman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH H. CROW.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 212) granting a pension to Joseph H. Crow; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN H. CORN.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 213) granting a pension to John H. Corn; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARY WHITTINGTON.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 214) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary Whittington; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELENOR EDWARDS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 215) granting a pension to Elenor Edwards; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIAS CLEVELAND.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 216) granting a pension to Elias Cleveland; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SUITS BY STATES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Illinois, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 217) to authorize the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, respectively, to commence and prosecute suits against the United States in the Supreme Court of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 218) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Quincy, in the State of Illinois; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH LEEBRICK.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 219) for the relief of Elizabeth Leebrick; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

REDUCTION OF TARIFF DUTIES 10 PER CENT.

Mr. MORRISON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 220) to reduce existing tariff duties on imported goods 10 per cent.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

SIMPLIFICATION OF AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Mr. MORRISON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 221) to simplify the appraisement of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States and subject to ad valorem duties; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENT OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. MORRISON. I ask to introduce a bill making appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi River.

The SPEAKER. Under Rule XXI that goes into the box, and will be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

CHARLES VALIER.

Mr. MORRISON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 222) for the relief of Charles Valier; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS TO MEXICAN SOLDIERS, ETC.

Mr. SPARKS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 223) granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1846 with Mexico, and the Black Hawk war, and to the widows of deceased soldiers and sailors; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN H. SHUGART AND ROBERT F. SHUGART.

Mr. SPARKS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 224) for the relief of John H. Shugart and Robert F. Shugart; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. SPARKS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 225) for the relief of James Cunningham; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE M. SANDERS.

Mr. SPARKS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 226) for the relief of George M. Sanders; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. SPRINGER introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 6) proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting special legislation; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

APPRAISEMENT OF TELEGRAPH LINES, ETC.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 227) to provide for the appraisal of the telegraph lines, property, and effects of companies acting under the provisions of the act of July 24, 1866, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 228) concerning official correspondence with the Departments of the Government; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS OF INDIAN WARS, ETC.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 229) granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of certain Indian wars, and their widows, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

L. S. ENSEL.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 230) for the relief of L. S. Ensel; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

RECORD OF COLONEL B. H. GRIERSON, ETC.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 231) to correct and complete the record of Colonel B. H. Grierson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RICHARD D. M'KINNEY.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 232) granting a pension to Richard D. McKinney; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN PURKAPILE.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 233) for the relief of John Purkapile; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS JEFFRIES.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 234) granting a pension to Thomas Jeffries; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN SPICER.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 235) for the relief of John Spicer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHS AND SAVINGS-BANKS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Mr. SPRINGER also submitted a resolution requesting the Postmaster-General to transmit to the House of Representatives all correspondence and reports in the Department from United States ministers and consuls in reference to the working of the postal telegraph and postal savings-banks in other countries; which was referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

INTEREST ON WAR LOANS.

Mr. CALKINS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 236) to reimburse the several States for interest paid on account of war loans, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOMESTEADS.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 237) to amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act to amend an act relating to soldiers' and sailors' homesteads;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 238) relating to the civil service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 239) to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PAY DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 240) to amend section 1190 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the Pay Department of the Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT G. SMITHER.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 241) for the relief of Robert G. Smither, late adjutant of the Tenth United States Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PETER SCOUDEN.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 242) for the relief of Peter Scouden; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY BINNAMON.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 243) to increase the pension of Henry Binnamon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ALMIRA FARNSWORTH.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 244) for the relief of Mrs. Almira Farnsworth; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARTIN THOMAS.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 245) for the relief of Martin Thomas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH C. ARNOLD.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 246) granting a pension to Joseph C. Arnold; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ANDREW J. BATES.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 247) granting a pension to Andrew J. Bates; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

Mr. PEIRCE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 248) to provide for the erection of a public building for the use of the post-office and Government offices at the city of Terre Haute, Indiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

CRAWFORD BROWN.

Mr. HEILMAN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 249) for the relief of Crawford Brown; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JETHRO M. BOYD.

Mr. STEELE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 250) for the relief of Jethro M. Boyd; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES MAHONEY.

Mr. STEELE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 251) granting a pension to James Mahoney; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

IRA A. BLOSSOM.

Mr. STEELE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 252) for the relief of Ira A. Blossom; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CHAPTER 1, TITLE 9, REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. BROWNE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 253) to amend chapter 1 of title 60 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

TAYLOR PUCKETT.

Mr. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 254) granting a pension to Taylor Puckett; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE W. LOWE.

Mr. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 255) granting a pension to George W. Lowe; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FRANKLIN R. POOLE.

Mr. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 256) granting a pen-

sion to Franklin R. Poole; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SALES OF PROPERTY BY UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Mr. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 257) providing that sales of property on the order, judgment, or decree of the circuit or district court be made by the marshal; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

FRANCIS M. WAY.

Mr. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 258) for the relief of Francis M. Way; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON L. COLGROVE

Mr. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 259) for the relief of Washington L. Colgrove; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

COMPENSATION OF PENSION AGENTS.

Mr. BROWNE (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 260) in relation to the compensation and expenses of pension agents; which was read a first and second time.

Mr. BROWNE. I do not know to what committee this bill should go. It provides for an increased compensation to pension agents.

The SPEAKER. What committee does the gentleman suggest?

Mr. BROWNE. I think the bill should go to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The SPEAKER. It will be so referred.

The bill was accordingly referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MATHIAS FOSHER.

Mr. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 261) granting a pension to Mathias Fosher; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DENNIS CARTER.

Mr. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 262) granting a pension to Dennis Carter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MILTON P. JULIAN.

Mr. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 263) for the relief of Milton P. Julian; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PETER MAITHER.

Mr. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 264) granting a pension to Peter Maither; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JACOB M'CONLY.

Mr. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 265) granting a pension to Jacob McConly; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FREDERICK VOGEL.

Mr. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 266) granting a pension to Frederick Vogel; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGET RYAN.

Mr. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 267) for the relief of Bridget Ryan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARTIN L. BUNDY.

Mr. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 268) for the relief of Martin L. Bundy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JACOB E. BURBANK.

Mr. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 269) for the relief of Major Jacob E. Burbank, paymaster United States Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES WINDER.

Mr. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 270) for the relief of Charles Winder; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT G. SMITHER.

Mr. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 271) for the relief of Robert G. Smither; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DAVID M. WINKLE.

Mr. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 272) for the relief of David M. Winkle; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT M. HART.

Mr. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 273) for the relief

of Robert M. Hart; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. BROWNE also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 7) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. BROWNE. I have also another joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which I ask to have read in full.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has the right to have his joint resolution read.

Mr. BROWNE. It is a joint resolution on the subject of ascertaining the result of Presidential elections. I desire to have it referred to the Select Committee on the State of the Law respecting the ascertainment of the Result of the Election of President and Vice-President. I desire that the joint resolution may appear in the RECORD, and if consent is given for that I will not ask to have it read at this time.

The SPEAKER. As the Chair understands the rules he is forbid asking unanimous consent for anything during this call. The gentleman is entitled to have his joint resolution read; but that will not, as the Chair understands it, take it into the RECORD. The gentleman is entitled to have it read for the purpose of determining to what committee it should be referred.

Mr. BROWNE. Do I understand the Speaker to say that I may not now ask unanimous consent to have the joint resolution printed in the RECORD?

The SPEAKER. Under the new rule the practice has been not to ask unanimous consent for anything during this call.

Mr. BROWNE. May I not ask unanimous consent to have the resolution appear in the RECORD, and waive its reading at this time?

The SPEAKER. At the conclusion of this call the Chair will recognize the gentleman, if he desires it, to ask unanimous consent to have his joint resolution printed in the RECORD. Does the gentleman desire to have it read at this time?

Mr. BROWNE. I do not.

The SPEAKER. To what committee will the gentleman have it referred?

Mr. BROWNE. I desire to have it referred to the select committee to ascertain the law relating to Presidential elections and the declaration of the result of such election, when such committee may be appointed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will take notice that there is no such committee now, and none has yet been authorized by the House.

Mr. BROWNE. May not the joint resolution lie on the table until the committees are announced?

The SPEAKER. The announcement of the committees would not include a committee of that character, because none is authorized under the standing rules or under any order of the House. The Chair would suggest to the gentleman, if he desires his joint resolution to appear in the RECORD and to be referred to a committee of the character he indicates, that he withhold it for the present and the Chair will recognize him hereafter.

Mr. BROWNE. I will withdraw my resolution for the present.

OHIO, ILLINOIS, AND INDIANA.

Mr. COBB introduced a bill (H. R. No. 274) to authorize the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, respectively, to commence and prosecute suits against the United States in the Supreme Court of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 275) to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MATHIAS YAKELY.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 276) granting a pension to Mathias Yakely; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LAND LOCATED WITH MILITARY WARRANTS.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 277) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain and certify the amount of land located with military land warrants in the States described therein, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

HIRAM A. BERNFIELD.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 278) for the relief of Hiram A. Bernfield, of Sullivan County, Indiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

COMMISSIONERS OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 279) for reviving and continuing the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, and for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award;

which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 280) to authorize and require United States marshals within their respective districts to make all sales of property which may hereafter be made by virtue of any order, judgment, or decree of any United States court, master in chancery, or commissioner, or by virtue of any execution or other process thereof, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

THEODORE LEVERON.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 281) granting a pension to Theodore Leveron; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM HOGUE.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 282) granting a pension to William Hogue; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS.

Mr. HOLMAN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 283) to amend section 4032 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to money orders; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Mr. COLERICK introduced a bill (H. R. No. 284) to provide for the construction of a public building at the city of Fort Wayne, in the State of Indiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN INDIANA.

Mr. COLERICK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 285) relating to the jurisdiction of the United States district and circuit courts for the district of Indiana, held at Fort Wayne, Indiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SUITS BETWEEN CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS.

Mr. COLERICK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 286) prohibiting the circuit courts of the United States from taking cognizance of civil actions between a corporation created by the laws of any State and a citizen of any State in which such corporation transacts business, and forbidding the removal of actions between such parties to said courts from the State courts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

DAMAGES IN PATENT CASES.

Mr. COLERICK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 287) protecting innocent purchasers and users of patented articles from actions for damages; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

MIAMI INDIANS OF INDIANA.

Mr. COLERICK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 288) for the relief of the Miami Indians of Indiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES B. WHITE.

Mr. COLERICK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 289) for the relief of James B. White; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JULIA MORAN.

Mr. COLERICK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 290) for the relief of Julia Moran; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM BOONE.

Mr. COLERICK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 291) granting a pension to William Boone; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LEWIS DEEMS.

Mr. COLERICK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 292) for the relief of Lewis Deems; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE OTIS.

Mr. COLERICK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 293) to restore the name of George Otis to the pension roll; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.

Mr. STOCKSLAGER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 294) to provide for the construction of a public building at New Albany, Indiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLOTTE M. COWARD.

Mr. STOCKSLAGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 295) for the

relief of Charlotte M. Coward; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN G. CONEY.

Mr. STOCKSLAGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 296) granting a pension to John G. Coney; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HORACE H. HEFFREN.

Mr. STOCKSLAGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 297) granting a pension to Horace H. Heffren; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EBENEZER KNIGHT.

Mr. STOCKSLAGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 298) for the relief of Ebenezer Knight; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REBECCA C. REICH.

Mr. PEELE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 299) granting a pension to Rebecca C. Reich; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN FLETCHER.

Mr. PEELE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 300) for the relief of John Fletcher; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

STEPHEN P. YEOMANS AND ANDREW LEECH.

Mr. DEERING introduced a bill (H. R. No. 301) for the relief of Stephen P. Yeomans and Andrew Leech; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH J. CHIPMAN.

Mr. DEERING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 302) granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah J. Chipman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF GULBRAND HALVORSEN.

Mr. DEERING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 303) for the relief of the heirs of Gulbrand Halvorsen; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ADDISON L. BROWN.

Mr. DEERING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 304) granting a pension to Addison L. Brown; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF PATENT LAWS.

Mr. DEERING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 305) to amend the statutes in relation to patents, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

ABBIE SHARP.

Mr. DEERING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 306) for the relief of Abbie Sharp; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CREEK ORPHAN FUND.

Mr. DEERING (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 307) to reimburse the Creek orphan fund; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SOLDIERS' CEMETERY, WATERLOO, IOWA.

Mr. DEERING also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 8) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the city of Waterloo, Iowa, three condemned cannon and four cannon balls for decoration of soldiers' cemetery; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Mr. HEPBURN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 308) appropriating money for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for a post-office and other Government offices in the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES S. MOORE.

Mr. HEPBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 309) for the relief of Charles S. Moore; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

N. C. RIDENOUR.

Mr. HEPBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 310) for the relief of N. C. Ridenour; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LYSANDER W. BABBITT.

Mr. HEPBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 311) for the relief of Lysander W. Babbitt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY S. CROOKS.

Mr. HEPBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 312) for the relief of Henry S. Crooks; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DAMAGES FOR INFRINGEMENT OF PATENTS.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 313) to regulate practice in suits brought to recover damages for infringement of patent; which was read a first and second time.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Iowa. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

The SPEAKER. Under the rules the proper reference is to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Iowa. It ought to go, I think, to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

The SPEAKER. Revision and correction of errors in the statutes is one thing; an amendment of the statutes is another; and as this provides for an amendment, the proper reference is to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PROOF OF DISABILITY FOR PENSION.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 314) regulating proof of disability of soldiers applying for pension when such disability was received in prison; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH DAVIS.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 315) granting a pension to Elizabeth Davis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 316) to provide for the payment of the amount due the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company for transportation of United States mails; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY J. GRAVES.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 317) for the relief of Henry J. Graves; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT J. GILLESPIE.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 318) granting a pension to Robert J. Gillespie; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

S. T. MARSHALL.

Mr. McCOID introduced a bill (H. R. No. 319) for the relief of S. T. Marshall; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS, BURLINGTON, IOWA.

Mr. McCOID also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 320) to amend section 4414 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and to authorize a board of steamboat inspectors at Burlington, Iowa; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

DEPOSITS OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

Mr. McCOID also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 321) to amend sections 995 and 5504 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, on the subject of the deposit of moneys by officers of the United States courts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

REMISSION OF TAXES, PENALTIES, ETC.

Mr. McCOID also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 322) to repeal section 17 of the act of June 14, 1870, and chapter 10, title 35 of the Revised Statutes of 1878, and to remit taxes and penalties thereunder; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. McCOID also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 9) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

WATER AND RAIL TRANSPORTATION ROUTES MAP.

Mr. McCOID also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 10) to authorize and require the preparation of a map showing all rail and water transportation routes in the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

C. H. STIBOLT.

Mr. FARWELL, of Iowa, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 323) for the relief of C. H. Stibolt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

R. H. SHROPSHIRE.

Mr. FARWELL, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 324) for the relief of R. H. Shropshire; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM P. HILLS.

Mr. FARWELL, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 325) for the relief of William P. Hills; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF LAWS RELATING TO PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. UPDEGRAFF, of Iowa, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 326) to amend section 2288 of the Revised Statutes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN W. HUMPHREY.

Mr. UPDEGRAFF, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 327) for the relief of John W. Humphrey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES W. BALDWIN.

Mr. UPDEGRAFF, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 328) granting a pension to Charles W. Baldwin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SYLVIA JENKS.

Mr. UPDEGRAFF, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 329) granting a pension to Sylvia Jenks; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ARCHIBALD A. CAREY.

Mr. UPDEGRAFF, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 330) granting a pension to Archibald A. Carey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES O. M'KENNA.

Mr. UPDEGRAFF, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 381) granting a pension to James O. McKenna; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, IOWA.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 332) to divide the State of Iowa into two judicial districts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PROTECTION OF SETTLERS.

Mr. CARPENTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 333) for the protection of settlers on the public lands of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN M. DAVIS.

Mr. CARPENTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 334) increasing the pension of John M. Davis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY H. BEAMAN.

Mr. CARPENTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 335) granting a pension to Henry H. Beaman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT H. MILLER.

Mr. CARPENTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 336) granting a pension to Robert H. Miller; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH AUSTIN.

Mr. CARPENTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 337) granting a pension to Joseph Austin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARGARET R. CLUNE.

Mr. CARPENTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 338) granting a pension to Margaret R. Clune, of Sioux City, Iowa; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BYRON H. HARKNESS.

Mr. CARPENTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 339) for the relief of Byron H. Harkness; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ALFRED RICHARDS.

Mr. CARPENTER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 340) for the relief of Alfred Richards; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. MANNING.

Mr. CARPENTER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 341) for the relief of William H. Manning; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF SAMUEL H. MOER.

Mr. CARPENTER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 342) for the relief of the heirs or legal representative of Samuel H. Moer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

Mr. CARPENTER also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 11) proposing an amendment to the Constitution; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Mr. ANDERSON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 343) for a public building at Leavenworth, Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PERIOD FOR HOMESTEADING PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 344) to shorten the period required in homesteading public lands to two years; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

SURVEY OF KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 345) to compel the payment by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company of the cost of surveying, selecting and conveying certain lands granted to it, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and ordered to be printed.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 346) to reduce the rate of postage on letters and letter-matter to two cents; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

COMPENSATION OF ROUTE AGENTS.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 347) to provide for the compensation of route agents and clerks in railway post-offices when disabled by accidents to railroad trains; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

LANDS FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 348) amending the act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. ANDERSON. This is the same bill that was referred last year to the Committee on Agriculture, and considered by that committee. It amends the act relating to agricultural colleges.

The SPEAKER. It is an appropriation of the public lands.

Mr. ANDERSON. I have no care about it particularly one way or the other.

The SPEAKER. There is no committee on agricultural colleges, but there is a Committee on Agriculture generally. This is a bill relating to the donation of public lands, and in the opinion of the Chair should properly go to the Committee on the Public Lands. If there be any mistake in the reference it can be afterward corrected.

Mr. ANDERSON. Very well.

The bill was accordingly referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

FORT RILEY RESERVATION.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 349) to provide for the sale to actual settlers of a portion of the Fort Riley military reservation, in the State of Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FORT LEAVENWORTH RESERVATION.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 350) to provide for the sale of certain portions of the Fort Leavenworth reservation; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

POTTAWATOMIE INDIAN LANDS IN KANSAS.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 351) to provide for the sale of the lands belonging to the prairie band of Pottawatomie Indians in the State of Kansas, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

TIMBER CULTURE.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 352) amending "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to encourage the growth of

timber on western prairies,'" approved March 13, 1874; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

FEES OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 353) in relation to certain fees allowed registers and receivers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PRE-EMPTION SETTLERS.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 354) for the relief of settlers on the public lands under the pre-emption laws; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC LANDS IN KANSAS.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 355) to open certain lands in the State of Kansas to settlement and pre-emption at \$1.25 per acre; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

READJUSTMENT OF SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 356) authorizing and directing the Postmaster-General to readjust the salaries of certain postmasters in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of June 12, 1866; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

JOSIAH H. PILLSBURY.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 357) for the relief of Josiah H. Pillsbury; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

S. D. HOUSTON.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 358) for the relief of S. D. Houston; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ISAAC A. MEYER.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 359) for the relief of Isaac A. Meyer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS OF WAR OF 1812.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 360) to amend section 1 of an act approved March 9, 1878, granting pensions to surviving officers, soldiers, sailors, and their widows, of the war of 1812; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WELLINGTON V. HEUSTED.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 361) granting a pension to Wellington V. Heusted; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN C. HUGHES.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 362) granting a pension to John C. Hughes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELISHA DRESSER.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 363) granting a pension to Elisha Dresser; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHRISTIAN H. STIENMEIER.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 364) granting a pension to Christian H. Stienmeier; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LEVI ANDERSON.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 365) granting increase of pension to Levi Anderson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FREDERICK WELLER.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 366) granting a pension to Frederick Weller; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES M'DONALD.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 367) granting a pension to James McDonald; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHESTER F. HART.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 368) granting a pension to Chester F. Hart; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JACOB R. M'FARREN.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 369) granting a pension to Jacob R. McFarren; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY C. WILLIAMS.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 370) granting a pension to Henry C. Williams; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DURANT F. HUNT.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 371) granting arrears of pension to Durant F. Hunt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GODFRIED HAUG.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 372) granting a pension to Godfried Haug; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL HANSON.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 373) granting a pension to Samuel Hanson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LEWIS CHRISTIE.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 374) for the relief of Lewis Christie; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

W. H. BLAKE.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 375) granting a pension to W. H. Blake; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES H. CARR.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 376) granting a pension to Charles H. Carr; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FRANK KITZMILLER.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 377) granting a pension to Frank Kitzmiller; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LIEUTENANT JOHN A. PAYNE.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 378) for the relief of Lieutenant John A. Payne; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CAPTAIN W. J. LYSTER.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 379) for the relief of Captain W. J. Lyster; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES GANNON.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 380) for the relief of James Gannon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN B. LUTE.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 381) for the relief of John B. Lute; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY H. SPAULDING.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 382) for the relief of Henry H. Spaulding; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CORNELIUS W. KEIFER.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 383) for the relief of Cornelius W. Keifer, late first lieutenant of Company F, Veteran Battalion, of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HOLDEN COOK.

Mr. HASKELL introduced a bill (H. R. No. 384) granting a pension to Holden Cook; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOAB SPENCER AND JAMES R. MEAD.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 385) for the relief of Joab Spencer and James R. Mead; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY TO INDIANS.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 386) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to allot lands in severalty to Indians; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH BOWERS.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 387) granting a pension to Joseph Bowers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DENNIS SMITH.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 388) granting a pension to Dennis Smith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SPENCER W. TRYON.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 389) granting a pension to Spencer W. Tryon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

C. H. HOWARD.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 390) for the relief of C. H. Howard; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ALEXANDER J. MUELLER.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 391) for the relief of Alexander J. Mueller, of Allen County, Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PAYMENT OF AWARDS TO CREEK INDIANS, ETC.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 392) providing for the payment of awards made to Creek Indians who enlisted in the Federal Army, loyal refugees, and freedmen; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CHEROKEE STRIP LANDS IN KANSAS.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 393) to graduate the price and dispose of the residue of the Cherokee strip lands in Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH M'INTOSH.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 394) granting a pension to Joseph McIntosh; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EDWARD FENLON.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 395) for the relief of Edward Fenlon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES S. WRIGHT.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 396) granting a pension to James S. Wright; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOB VAUGHAN.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 397) granting a pension to Job Vaughan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NICHOLAS W. BARNETT.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 398) granting an increase of pension to Nicholas W. Barnett; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL C. SPROUSE.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 399) granting an increase of pension to Samuel C. Sprouse; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

S. G. PARKER.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 400) granting a pension to S. G. Parker; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

S. S. THORP.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 401) for the relief of S. S. Thorp; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM F. MILLER.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 402) granting an increase of pension to William F. Miller; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 403) to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to the United Peorias and Miamies of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF LANDS OF MIAMI INDIANS.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 404) to provide for the sale of the lands of the Miami Indians in Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A. T. STILL.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 405) granting a pension to A. T. Still; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NEW YORK INDIAN LANDS, KANSAS.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 406) to provide for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REBECCA HALL.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 407) granting a pension to Mrs. Rebecca Hall, widow of George R. Hall; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

E. P. DIEHL.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 408) for the relief of E. P. Diehl; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

BAXTER SPRINGS (KANSAS) LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 409) to authorize the Secretary of War to turn over to the governor of Kansas two cannon for the use of the Baxter Springs Light Artillery; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MARTHA ANGELL.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 410) granting a pension to Martha Angell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SCOTT CORNELL.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 411) granting a pension to Scott Cornell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JACK SMITH.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 412) granting a pension to Jack Smith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

RANK OF RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 413) to fix the rank of certain retired officers of the Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DELAWARE INDIANS.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 414) for the relief of the Delaware Indians in accordance with treaty stipulations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 415) granting a pension to John Taylor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HUGO EICHHOLTZ.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 416) granting a pension to Hugo Eichholtz, which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

COMMISSION TO SETTLE CERTAIN KANSAS CLAIMS.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 417) authorizing the appointment of a commissioner and the settlement of the claims of certain citizens of Kansas named therein; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 418) to establish an educational fund for the education of the people; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS FOR HORSES, EQUIPMENTS, ETC.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 419) to extend

the time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SALARIES OF CERTAIN POSTMASTERS.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 420) authorizing and directing the Postmaster-General to readjust the salaries of certain postmasters in accordance with the provision of section 8 of the act of June 12, 1866; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN GIBSON.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 421) for the relief of John Gibson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

COST OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN KANSAS.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 422) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain and report to Congress the amount of money expended and indebtedness assumed by the State of Kansas in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN BURKHART.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 423) for the relief of John Burkhardt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL P. HARDING.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 424) granting a pension to Samuel P. Harding; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

D. HAMLIN.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 425) granting a pension to D. Hamlin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MISSOURI RIVER COMMISSION.

Mr. RYAN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 426) to provide for the appointment of a Missouri River commission for the improvement of said river from its mouth to the head of navigation; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LOSSES BY INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 427) to provide for the appointment of commissioners to ascertain and report losses sustained by citizens of the United States by reason of Indian depredations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 428) to equalize the bounties of soldiers and others who served in the late war for the Union; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

TERM OF COURT AT WICHITA, KANSAS.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 429) to provide for holding a term of the district court of the United States at Wichita, Kansas, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

GROWTH OF TIMBER ON WESTERN PRAIRIES.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 430) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to encourage the growth of timber on the western prairies;'" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES DEXTER.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 431) for the relief of James Dexter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RICHARD H. WHITE.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 432) for the relief of Richard H. White, late lieutenant-colonel Third Wisconsin Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS H. SOWARD.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 433) for the relief of Thomas H. Soward; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JEPHTHA HORNBECK.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 434) granting a pension to Jephtha Hornbeck; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SOLOMON J. GRISSON.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 435) granting a pension

to Solomon J. Grisson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS M'GILL.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 436) granting a pension to Thomas McGill; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

REBECCA J. LOWERY.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 437) granting a pension to Rebecca J. Lowery, guardian; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARY A. KNAWBUR.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 438) granting a pension to Mary A. Knawber; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. P. E. BROADDUS.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 439) granting a pension to Mrs. P. E. Broaddus; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM F. SCHLOEGEL.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 440) for the relief of William Frederick Schloegel; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

NICHOLAS W. NEW.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 441) for the relief of Nicholas W. New; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ELI A. M'FADDEN.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 442) granting a pension to Eli A. McFadden; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF COLORED EMIGRANTS.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 443) to extend an act for the relief of colored emigrants, approved March 5, 1880; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH A. M. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 444) granting a pension to Sarah A. M. Chamberlain and minor children; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

A. A. THOMAS.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 445) for the relief of A. A. Thomas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES M'DONALD.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 446) granting a pension to James McDonald; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

M. H. CLEMENTS.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 447) granting a pension to M. H. Clements; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

S. F. F. MERCER.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 448) granting a pension to S. F. F. Mercer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PRE-EMPTORS IN KANSAS.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 449) for the relief of certain pre-emptors in the State of Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH S. SEELEY.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 450) for the relief of Elizabeth S. Seeley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

J. J. MERRICK.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 451) for the relief of J. J. Merrick; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

H. E. VAN TREES.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 452) granting a pension to H. E. Van Trees; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES C. LEWIS.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 453) granting a pension to Charles C. Lewis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

REUBEN MARSHALL.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 454) granting a pension to Reuben Marshall; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FRANCIS M. GREEN.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 455) for the relief of Francis M. Green; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

READJUSTMENT OF SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 456) authorizing and directing the Postmaster-General to readjust the salaries of certain postmasters in accordance with the provision of section 8 of the act of June 12, 1866; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS FOR HORSES, ETC.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 457) to extend the time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HIRAM C. HENDERSON.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 458) for the relief of Hiram C. Henderson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CONDEMNED CANNON FOR MONUMENTAL PURPOSES.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 459) donating condemned cannon and cannon-balls to the city of Topeka, Kansas, for monumental purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HARRY FONES.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 460) for the relief of Harry Fones; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FEES OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 461) in relation to certain fees allowed registers and receivers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

ORDNANCE FOR STATE OF KANSAS.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a resolution (H. R. No. 12) to authorize the Secretary of War to supply the State of Kansas with certain ordnance; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

AID TO PUBLIC-SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 462) to appropriate \$10,000,000 for supplemental aid to free public schools, and to be distributed among the States and Territories according to the ratio of illiteracy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

RESTRICTION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. WHITE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 463) to lessen crime and human suffering from alcoholism by restricting the use of distilled spirits to scientific, mechanical, and medicinal purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. WHITE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 464) for the relief of Kentucky volunteers enlisted under an act of Congress approved February 7, 1863; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

J. H. TINSLEY.

Mr. WHITE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 465) for the relief of J. H. Tinsley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

WILEY KIMBRELL.

Mr. WHITE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 466) granting a pension to Wiley Kimbrell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

M. B. MOSELEY.

Mr. WHITE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 467) for the relief of M. B. Moseley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN B. MOORE.

Mr. MCKENZIE (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 468) for the relief of John B. Moore; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JURISDICTION OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

Mr. MCKENZIE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 469) to repeal

parts of sections 563 and 629 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and to regulate the original jurisdiction of the circuit courts in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

HIRAM SMITH.

Mr. MCKENZIE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 470) granting a pension to Hiram Smith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LUCY J. MITCHELL.

Mr. MCKENZIE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 471) granting a pension to Lucy J. Mitchell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN SIMS.

Mr. MCKENZIE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 472) for the relief of John Sims; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES C. RUDD.

Mr. MCKENZIE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 473) for the benefit of James C. Rudd; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ABOLITION OF DUTIES ON SALT.

Mr. MCKENZIE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 474) abolishing all duties on the importation of salt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY.

Mr. MCKENZIE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 475) for the purchase of suitable grounds in the city of Owensboro, in the State of Kentucky, and the erection thereon of a public building for post-office, United States collector's office, United States commissioner's office, and for the use of other United States officers in said city, and appropriating money for said purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

MARY M. CLARK.

Mr. MCKENZIE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 476) granting a pension to Mary M. Clark; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GROWERS OF TOBACCO.

Mr. MCKENZIE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 477) to permit the growers of tobacco to sell one thousand dollars' worth of their own growth without a license so to do; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

ABOLITION OF DUTY ON TRACE-CHAINS.

Mr. TURNER, of Kentucky, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 478) to abolish the duty on trace-chains and put the same on the free list; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

ABOLITION OF DUTY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mr. TURNER, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 479) to abolish the duty on all agricultural implements and to place the same on the free list; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

TOBACCO PLANTERS.

Mr. TURNER, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 480) to enable tobacco planters to sell the tobacco raised on their land free from any internal-revenue tax; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

APPLE BRANDY, ETC., FREE FROM INTERNAL-REVENUE TAX.

Mr. TURNER, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 481) to authorize any one to manufacture the grapes, peaches, or apples raised by him into wine or brandy free from any internal-revenue tax; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGE AT PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

Mr. TURNER, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 482) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at Paducah, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM PRITCHARD.

Mr. TURNER, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 483) for the relief of William Pritchard; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ABOLITION OF TAX ON TOBACCO PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. KNOTT introduced a bill (H. R. No. 484) to repeal all laws imposing a tax upon tobacco produced within the United States, and

for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES P. CARROLL.

Mr. KNOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 485) for the relief of James P. Carroll; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ANNA M. WEHE.

Mr. KNOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 486) granting a pension to Anna M. Wehe; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BENJAMIN LUCAS.

Mr. KNOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 487) granting a pension to Benjamin Lucas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES A. CHISM.

Mr. KNOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 488) granting a pension to James A. Chism; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PIUS A. COOMES.

Mr. KNOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 489) granting a pension to Pius A. Coomes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JEREMIAH JEFFRIES.

Mr. KNOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 490) for the relief of Jeremiah Jeffries; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. BROWN.

Mr. KNOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 491) for the relief of William H. Brown; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY K. PUSEY.

Mr. KNOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 492) for the relief of Henry K. Pusey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN TAYLOR & SON.

Mr. KNOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 493) for the relief of John Taylor & Son; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

BEN A. STITH.

Mr. KNOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 494) for the relief of Ben A. Stith, administrator; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN P. M'CLURE.

Mr. KNOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 495) for the relief of John P. McClure; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

J. F. KINNEY.

Mr. KNOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 496) for the relief of J. F. Kinney; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FRANK P. GROSS.

Mr. KNOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 497) for the relief of Lieutenant Frank P. Gross; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Mr. BLACKBURN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 498) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Frankfort, in the State of Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN H. CHILES.

Mr. BLACKBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 499) for the relief of John H. Chiles; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LAFAYETTE ARDERY.

Mr. BLACKBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 500) for the relief of Lafayette Arderly; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JERRE W. SOUTH.

Mr. BLACKBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 501) for the relief of Jerre W. South; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

NEAL LARRY.

Mr. BLACKBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 502) for the relief of Neal Larry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM ASHURST.

Mr. BLACKBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 503) for the relief of William Ashurst; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

W. C. YOUNG, SR.

Mr. BLACKBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 504) for the relief of W. C. Young, sr.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Mr. PHISTER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 505) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at the city of Maysville, in the State of Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN C. HERNDON.

Mr. PHISTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 506) for the benefit of John C. Herndon.

The SPEAKER. This bill, in the judgment of the Chair, should go to the Committee on War Claims.

Mr. PHISTER. It is a claim growing out of a contract, and its appropriate reference would seem to be to the Committee on Claims.

The SPEAKER. Does it refer to a claim growing out of the late war?

Mr. PHISTER. It grows out of a claim which originated at the close of the war. It is a claim arising, as I have said, under a contract, and it should go to the Committee on Claims.

The SPEAKER. All claims growing out of the late war should go to the Committee on War Claims, under the rule.

Mr. CALDWELL. That claim does not grow out of the war, but under a contract. It is based upon a contract.

The SPEAKER. The rule determines where the bill should go. It is not the mere fact of its being a contract that determines its reference. If it grew out of the late war, or relates to the war, it must go to the Committee on War Claims. Other classes of claims, not growing out of the war, would go to the Claims Committee. The Chair thinks the proper reference of this bill would be to the Committee on War Claims.

The bill was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARIA WORTHINGTON.

Mr. PHISTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 507) granting a pension to Mrs. Maria Worthington; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

F. M. CASTLE.

Mr. PHISTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 508) granting a pension to F. M. Castle; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

C. A. DIETRICH.

Mr. PHISTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 509) granting a pension to C. A. Dietrich; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY ISENBERG.

Mr. CALDWELL introduced a bill (H. R. No. 510) for the relief of Henry Isenberg; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WEBSTER C. WEBB.

Mr. CALDWELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 511) for the relief of Webster C. Webb; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN H. MASSEY.

Mr. CALDWELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 512) for the relief of John H. Massey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MILTON WALLEN.

Mr. CALDWELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 513) granting a pension to Milton Wallen; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES NEELEY.

Mr. CALDWELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 514) for the relief of Charles Neeley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

W. P. HENDRICKS.

Mr. CALDWELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 515) for the relief of W. P. Hendricks; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES R. HARSTON.

Mr. CALDWELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 516) for the relief of James R. Harston; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SEBOSTON HEETER.

Mr. CALDWELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 517) for the relief of Seboston Heeter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

IRA J. BOGAN.

Mr. CALDWELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 518) for the relief of Ira J. Bogan, trustee of Franklin Seminary, Simpson County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. WILLIS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 519) to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States; which was read a first and second time.

Mr. WILLIS. I ask that the bill be referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Mr. WILLIS. A similar bill introduced to-day has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WILLIS. This same bill in the last Congress was referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

The SPEAKER. There is no such committee at this time, as the Chair understands. It was the desire of the Chair to have that select committee constituted again, so that references might be made to it. But it is not now in existence. There is no order of the House for the appointment of such a committee. Therefore the bill will have to go to the Committee on the Judiciary; and if hereafter the Committee on Civil Service Reform should be again constituted the bill may, on application, be taken from the Judiciary Committee and referred to the select committee.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PREVENTION OF EXTORTION, ETC.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 520) to prevent extortion from persons in the public service, and bribery and coercion by such persons; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING IN LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 521) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Louisville, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

BRANNIN, SUMMERS & CO.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 522) for the relief of Brannin, Summers & Co.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

WARREN MITCHELL.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill for the relief of Warren Mitchell. Mr. WILLIS. I ask that this bill, when it receives its first and second reading, be referred to the Committee on Claims.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is of the opinion that the bill should go to the Committee on War Claims.

Mr. WILLIS. The bill has already, in three several Congresses, been before the Committee on Claims.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is clearly of the opinion from an examination of the bill itself that this is a claim which should be referred to the Committee on War Claims, under clause 28 of Rule XI. The bill relates to a claim arising from the late war.

Mr. WILLIS. I will move the reference of the bill to the Committee on Claims. The case has been before that committee, and I apprehend it is a matter for them to investigate.

Mr. VALENTINE. I would like the bill to be read.

The bill was read.

Mr. WILLIS. I withdraw the bill for the present.

PROPERTY OF SOLDIERS' HOME, HARRODSBURGH, KENTUCKY.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 523) authorizing the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home to sell certain property at Harrodsburgh, Kentucky, belonging to the Soldiers' Home; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PROCEEDINGS IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 524) to regulate proceedings in United States courts and giving appeal to the Supreme Court in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

FLORA A. DARLING.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 525) for the relief of Mrs. Flora A. Darling; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOSHUA S. DYE.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 526) granting a pension to Joshua S. Dye; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES R. ALLEN.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 527) for the relief of Charles R. Allen; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FOUNTAIN F. STIGALL.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 528) for the relief of Fountain F. Stigall; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

AMANDA GOGGIN.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 529) for the relief of the heirs of Amanda Goggin, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

J. P. FLOYD.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 530) for the relief of J. P. Floyd, of Pulaski County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN WATSON.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 531) for the relief of John Watson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ARCHIBALD B. RUE.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 532) for the relief of Archibald B. Rue; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN A. MORRISON.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 533) for the benefit of Major John A. Morrison; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CRAB ORCHARD BAPTIST CHURCH, KENTUCKY.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 534) for the benefit of the trustees of the Baptist church of Crab Orchard, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

AUSTIN P. PROCTOR.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 535) for the relief of Austin P. Proctor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SILAS ADAMS.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 536) for the relief of Silas Adams; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MATHEW LANHAN.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 537) granting a pension to Mathew Lanhan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

W. F. SCOTT.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 538) for the benefit of W. F. Scott; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN H. M'BRAYER.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 539) granting a pension to John H. McBrayer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SOMERSET BAPTIST CHURCH, KENTUCKY.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 540) for the benefit of the Somerset Baptist church, at Somerset, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. ELLIS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 541) to amend section 3368 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES M. WILBUR.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 542) for the relief of James M. Wilbur; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 13) to abolish Government directors in the Union Pacific Railroad Company; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and ordered to be printed.

ASENATH A. PHELPS.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 543) for the relief of Asenath A. Phelps, administratrix of the estate of Harlow J. Phelps, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 544) to secure from loss the depositors in the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

AGNES E. FRY.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 545) for the relief of Mrs. Agnes E. Fry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

APPOINTMENT OF UNITED STATES JUDGES.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 546) in regard to the appointment of circuit and district judges of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

MARY O'CONNOR.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 547) for the relief of Mary O'Connor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A. E. MORPHY.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 548) for the relief of A. E. Morphy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH R. SHANNON.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 549) for the relief of Joseph R. Shannon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LIENS ON VESSELS.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 550) to create a lien in favor of material-men and others for supplies, materials, and repairs furnished to a vessel in her home port, and to make the laws upon that subject uniform throughout the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 14) requesting the President to notify the Government of Great Britain of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

BEN HOLLADAY.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 551) for the relief of Ben Holladay; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

G. P. WORK.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 552) for the relief of G. P. Work, a citizen of Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WIDOW OF CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER M. HAILE.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 553) for the relief of the widow of Captain Christopher M. Haile; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT H. MONTGOMERY.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 554) for the relief of Robert H. Montgomery; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 555) to establish ocean mail service between certain ports of the United States and foreign nations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

LAND CLAIM IN NEW MEXICO.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 556) to confirm a certain land claim in the Territory of New Mexico; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARGARET FUHR.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 557) for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Fuhr, widow and tutrix of the minor heirs of Frederick Fuhr, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

Mr. GIBSON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 558) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a Mississippi River commission for the improvement of said river from the head of the

passes, near its mouth, to its headwaters," approved June 28, 1879; which was read a first and second time.

Mr. GIBSON. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER. Under the rules it would seem the proper reference for the bill is to the Committee on Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi River.

Mr. GIBSON. Under the rules the Committee on Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi River has no jurisdiction of the question of the improvement of the Mississippi River, but only jurisdiction of the question of levees, and as this relates to the improvement of the Mississippi, I suggest it should be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to state that, under Rule XI, he is of opinion it should be referred to the Committee on Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi River. The rule provides that all proposed legislation shall be referred to the committees named in the preceding rule; and afterward it is provided, "Subjects relating to levees of the Mississippi River to the Committee on Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi."

Mr. GIBSON. This does not refer to the levees of the Mississippi River.

The SPEAKER. But it does refer to the improvement of the Mississippi River.

Mr. WILLITS. The word "improvement" there relates simply to the name of the committee, not to the subject-matter. The subject-matter referred to the Committee on Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi River was only levees; and this bill proposes also to refer to that committee the question of the improvement of the Mississippi River.

Mr. GIBSON. I am willing it should be referred to the Committee on Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi River.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not clear about it; but if the gentleman desires the reference to the Committee on Commerce, it will be so referred.

Mr. GIBSON. No; I prefer its reference to the Committee on Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi River.

The SPEAKER. The Chair's first impression was that the reference to the Committee on Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi River was the proper reference; but, as the distinction is so fine, if the desire of the gentleman be to refer it to the Committee on Commerce, the Chair will not stand on it.

Mr. GIBSON. I prefer it should go to the Committee on Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi River.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that committee had a similar bill at the last Congress.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi River, and ordered to be printed.

BEST WATER-ROUTE CONNECTING LAKES WITH MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 559) authorizing the Mississippi River commission to make examination and survey and to report as to the best route by water and method of connecting the lakes with the Mississippi River, and making appropriation therefor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC MARINE SCHOOLS.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 560) to amend the act entitled "An act to encourage the establishment of public marine schools," approved June 20, 1874, and the act amendatory of the same, approved March 3, 1881; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

NAVY-YARD AT ALGIERS.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 561) to establish a navy-yard and depot of supplies on the Mississippi River at Algiers, or at some point between Algiers and Port Eads; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

NEW ORLEANS MARINE HOSPITAL.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 562) to establish a marine hospital at or near New Orleans, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

RECTIFICATION OF MOUTH OF RED RIVER, ETC.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 563) to provide for the rectification of the mouth of Red River and for the improvement of said river, and appropriating \$200,000 therefor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

RECIPROCITY WITH MEXICO.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 15) authorizing the appointment of commissioners to ascertain on what terms a mutually beneficial treaty of commerce with Mexico can be arranged; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REDUCTION OF TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 564) to reduce the

tax on distilled spirits to fifty cents on each proof gallon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 16) authorizing the appointment of commissioners to ascertain on what terms a mutually beneficial treaty of commerce with France can be arranged; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

ABOLITION OF TAX ON BANK-CHECKS, ETC.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 565) to abolish the tax on bank-checks, bank deposits, and on matches, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

ABOLITION OF TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 566) to abolish the tax on tobacco; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF PROPERTY IN NEW YORK.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 567) to authorize the sale of certain property in the city of New York; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

INTEROCEANIC COMMUNICATION ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 568) to provide for the appointment of an interoceanic commission to determine the best plan and route for the establishment of communication for trade and commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans across the Isthmus of Darien; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 17) authorizing the appointment of commissioners to ascertain on what terms a mutually beneficial treaty of commerce with Canada can be arranged; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

MORGAN CITY, LOUISIANA.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 18) directing all the Departments of the Government to call the town of Bra-shear, in Louisiana, by the name given to it by the General Assembly of Louisiana, namely, Morgan City; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

MARINE HOSPITAL, NEW ORLEANS.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 569) to establish a marine hospital at or near New Orleans, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 570) to extend the limits of the port of New Orleans, and for other purposes, and making appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of said port; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

TRANSPORTATION OF DUTIABLE GOODS.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 571) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

TAXATION AND CURRENCY.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 572) to reduce taxation and to establish a uniform currency; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 573) to provide that when a legal holiday shall fall on Sunday the succeeding day shall be a holiday in the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

TAX ON INCOMES.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 574) providing an income tax; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 19) authorizing the appointment of commissioners to ascertain on what terms a mutually beneficial treaty of commerce with Mexico can be arranged; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HISTORY OF LOUISIANA TERRITORY, ETC.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 575) to authorize the Secretary of State to appoint agents to procure copies of all papers in possession of the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Spain relating to the history of Louisiana Territory and the East and West Floridas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FREE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN CHURCH PROPERTY.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 576) to permit the altar, chimes, and marble and granite columns for the new church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in Donaldsonville, Louisiana, to be imported free of duty, under such directions and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

CONVENTION WITH HAWAII.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 20) as to giving notice to terminate the convention of June 3, 1875, with His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF CERTAIN STATUTES.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 577) to repeal sections 820 and 821 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH BRAZIL.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 21) authorizing the appointment of commissioners to ascertain on what terms a mutually beneficial treaty of commerce with Brazil can be arranged; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH CENTRAL AMERICA.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 578) to authorize and direct the Postmaster-General to establish a poste-route and mail facilities between the United States and Central America and the Bay Islands; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

STATUES OF AMERICAN PATRIOTS.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 579) to erect statues in honor of certain American Patriots, and making appropriation therefor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-SHIP AT SOUTH PASS.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 580) making an appropriation for a light-ship at South Pass off the jetties of the Mississippi River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 581) providing for the condemnation of land and materials for purposes of Mississippi River improvement; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River, and ordered to be printed.

BONNET CARRE CREVASSE.

Mr. ROBERTSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 582) to stop the Bonnet Carre crevasse in the Mississippi River above the city of New Orleans in the State of Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River, and ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. ROBERTSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 583) for the judicial investigation and adjustment of private land claims in the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Florida and the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of the thirty-first degree of north latitude; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

COMMITTEE ON MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. ROBERTSON also submitted a resolution to define the title and jurisdiction of the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River and increase the number of its members; which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

BATON ROUGE MILITARY RESERVATION.

Mr. ROBERTSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 584) to grant the Government reservation now used for the military barracks, garrison, and arsenal at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to the State of Louisiana for the use of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA.

Mr. ROBERTSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 585) making an appropriation for a Government building to be used as a post-office and

revenue office at Baton Rouge, in the State of Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

ESTATE OF LUCIEN GOYAUX.

Mr. ROBERTSON (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 586) for the relief of the estate of Lucien Goyaux; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

COMPENSATION TO PARISHES IN LOUISIANA.

Mr. ROBERTSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 587) relinquishing and granting to the Florida parishes of the State of Louisiana public lands as compensation to the people thereof for services in acquiring said territory from Spain in 1810; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS GREEN DAVIDSON.

Mr. ROBERTSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 588) for the relief of Thomas Green Davidson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH BURRISS.

Mr. ROBERTSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 589) for the relief of Elizabeth Burris; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENT OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. KING introduced a bill for the improvement of the Mississippi River, and appropriating the sum of \$10,000,000 therefor.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be referred, under the rule, to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. KING. To what committee?

The SPEAKER. The Committee on Commerce. It would under Rule XXI have gone to the Committee on Commerce by being put in the box without introduction on the floor by a member.

The bill was placed in the box for reference to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. KING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 590) providing for the appropriation of lands needed in the improvement of the Mississippi River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

TARIFF COMMISSION.

Mr. KING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 591) to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of the tariff; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT MONROE, LOUISIANA.

Mr. KING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 592) for a public building at Monroe, Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PILOT FEES.

Mr. KING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 593) to amend section 4458 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in relation to license fees of pilots; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

TIME-BALLS ON CUSTOM-HOUSES.

Mr. KING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 594) to provide for placing time-balls on custom-houses at ports of entry and at other cities, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM G. COLEMAN.

Mr. KING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 595) granting a pension to William G. Coleman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SEED-CANE.

Mr. KING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 596) appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase and distribution of seed-cane; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

DAVID SINGLETON.

Mr. KING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 597) for the relief of David Singleton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT CARTER.

Mr. KING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 598) for the relief of Robert Carter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ELLEN M. YSNAGA DEL VALLE.

Mr. KING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 599) for the relief of Ellen M. Ysnaga del Valle; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

RALPH P. MILLER.

Mr. KING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 600) for the relief of

Ralph P. Miller; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA.

Mr. BLANCHARD introduced a bill (H. R. No. 601) to provide for the construction of a public building at the city of Shreveport, State of Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

TONE'S BAYOU, LOUISIANA.

Mr. BLANCHARD also submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information relative to the Government works at Tone's Bayou, an outlet of the Red River in Louisiana; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. REED introduced a bill (H. R. No. 602) for reviving and continuing the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, and authorizing the adjudication and payment of certain other claims upon the fund created by section 15 of chapter 459 of the laws of the Forty-third Congress; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. REED also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 603) re-establishing the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, and for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM W. THOMAS.

Mr. REED also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 604) for the relief of William W. Thomas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT PORTLAND, MAINE.

Mr. REED also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 605) donating cannon and cannon-balls to aid in the construction of a suitable soldiers' monument at Portland, Maine; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FREDERICK W. RUGGLES.

Mr. DINGLEY introduced a bill (H. R. No. 606) for the relief of Frederick W. Ruggles; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE AT BOOTH BAY HARBOR, MAINE.

Mr. LINDSEY introduced a bill (H. R. No. 607) to provide for the construction of a light-house on the Hypocrits, at the eastern entrance of Booth Bay Harbor, on the coast of Maine; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

BRIG OLIVE FRANCES.

Mr. LINDSEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 608) for the relief of the officers and owners of the brig Olive Frances; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ANN B. HUBBARD.

Mr. LINDSEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 609) for the relief of Ann B. Hubbard, administratrix; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JEFFERSON SAVAGE.

Mr. LINDSEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 610) for the relief of Jefferson Savage; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

TOUSSAINT MESPLIE.

Mr. LINDSEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 611) for the relief of Toussaint Mesplie; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

OLIVER MOSES.

Mr. LINDSEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 612) for the relief of Oliver Moses; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PATRICK CARROLL.

Mr. LINDSEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 613) for the relief of Patrick Carroll; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH BROWN.

Mr. LINDSEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 614) for the relief of Joseph Brown; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ALBERT GRANT.

Mr. LINDSEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 615) for the relief of Albert Grant; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ENFORCEMENT OF EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. MURCH introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 22) for the enforcement of the eight-hour law; which was read a first and second

time, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. MURCH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 616) to amend section 3900 of the Revised Statutes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Mr. MURCH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 617) to establish a bureau of labor statistics; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

RETIREMENT OF THE TRADE-DOLLAR.

Mr. MURCH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 618) to provide for retiring the trade-dollar, for its recoinage into the standard silver dollar, and for the redemption of fractional silver coins; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

OWNERS, ETC., OF BRIG OLIVE FRANCES.

Mr. MURCH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 619) for the relief of the owners, officers, and others of the brig Olive Frances; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SUSAN JEFFORDS.

Mr. MURCH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 620) granting a pension to Susan Jeffords; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY B. BROWN.

Mr. MURCH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 621) for the relief of Henry B. Brown; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ANN HUNTER.

Mr. MURCH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 622) granting a pension to Ann Hunter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LYDIA DWINEL.

Mr. MURCH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 623) granting a pension to Lydia Dwinel; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PETER CAMPBELL.

Mr. MURCH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 624) granting a pension to Peter Campbell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

C. C. ROBERTS.

Mr. MURCH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 625) for the relief of C. C. Roberts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS MURRY.

Mr. MURCH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 626) granting a pension to Thomas Murry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES E. GOTT.

Mr. MURCH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 627) to increase the pension of James E. Gott; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FREEMAN N. HALL.

Mr. MURCH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 628) granting a pension to Freeman N. Hall; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS.

Mr. MURCH also presented joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Maine, urging upon the Congress of the United States to bring the French spoliation claims up for action at the present Congress; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

OBSTRUCTION TO NAVIGATION BY EAST RIVER BRIDGE, NEW YORK.

Mr. MURCH also presented joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Maine, in favor of legislation by Congress to prevent the obstruction of navigation in the East River, New York, by the suspension-bridge over said river; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA, WAR OF 1812.

Mr. LADD introduced a bill (H. R. No. 629) for the relief of certain persons who served in the First and Second Regiments, Second Brigade, Tenth Division Massachusetts Militia, in the war of 1812; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH C. PALMER.

Mr. LADD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 630) granting a pen-

sion to Sarah C. Palmer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MONUMENT TO THOSE LOST BY WRECK OF STEAMER HURON.

Mr. LADD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 631) to provide for the erection of a monument at the naval cemetery at Annapolis, Maryland, in commemoration of the officers and others who perished by the wreck of the United States steamer Huron; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS J. KNOWLES.

Mr. LADD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 632) granting a pension to Thomas J. Knowles; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DANIEL W. BLAKE.

Mr. LADD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 633) for the relief of Daniel W. Blake; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ALEXANDER W. ROWELL.

Mr. LADD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 634) granting a pension to Alexander W. Rowell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HIRAM A. COOPER.

Mr. LADD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 635) granting a pension to Hiram A. Cooper; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE E. DODGE.

Mr. LADD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 636) for the relief of George E. Dodge; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HORACE BROWN.

Mr. LADD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 637) granting a pension to Horace Brown; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DAVID G. HUTCHINSON.

Mr. LADD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 638) granting a pension to David G. Hutchinson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE C. TRACY.

Mr. LADD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 639) granting a pension to George C. Tracy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES O. M'KENNEY.

Mr. LADD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 640) granting a pension to Charles O. McKenney; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHRISTINA TEMPLE.

Mr. LADD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 641) granting a pension to Christina Temple; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE ANDREWS.

Mr. LADD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 642) granting a pension to George Andrews; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CAROLINE TWOMBLY.

Mr. LADD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 643) granting a pension to Caroline Twombly; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CAROLINE R. FRENCH.

Mr. McLANE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 644) granting a pension to Mrs. Caroline R. French; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARY J. WEST.

Mr. McLANE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 645) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. West; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES J. WHITING.

Mr. McLANE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 646) for the relief of Charles J. Whiting; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH J. ELLIS.

Mr. McLANE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 647) granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Ellis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WALTER SORRELL.

Mr. McLANE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 648) for the relief of Walter Sorrell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

J. T. PICKETT.

Mr. McLANE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 649) for the relief of J. T. Pickett; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

C. D. DE FORD & CO.

Mr. McLANE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 650) for the relief of Orville Horwitz, assignee in trust of C. D. De Ford & Co.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN T. HENNAMAN.

Mr. McLANE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 651) for the relief of John T. Hennaman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

S. ROSENFELD & CO.

Mr. McLANE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 652) for the relief of S. Rosenfeld & Co.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN HALPIN.

Mr. McLANE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 653) granting a pension to John Halpin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN SCHONART.

Mr. McLANE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 654) granting a pension to John Schonart; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELMIRA M'INTIRE.

Mr. McLANE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 655) granting a pension to Elmira McIntire; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARINE HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE.

Mr. McLANE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 656) to provide for the establishment of a marine hospital at Baltimore, Maryland; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

EFFICIENCY OF MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Mr. McLANE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 657) to increase the efficiency of the Marine-Hospital Service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

Mr. McLANE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 658) to prohibit officers of, and claimants against, or contractors under, the United States from contributing money for political purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Mr. McLANE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 659) to establish a board of commissioners of interstate commerce, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL CHASE BARNEY.

Mr. TALBOTT introduced a bill (H. R. No. 660) for the relief of Samuel Chase Barney; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JULIET LEEF.

Mr. COVINGTON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 661) for the relief of Juliet Leef, widow, and the heirs of Henry Leef, deceased, owner of the bark Mary Teresa, illegally seized by Alexander H. Tyler, consul of the United States at Bahia, Brazil; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM A. GARDNER.

Mr. URNER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 662) authorizing a duplicate check in payment of pension to William A. Gardner, of Frederick County, Maryland, in lieu of one lost; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JESSE HYDER.

Mr. URNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 663) granting a pension to Jesse Hyder; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. KRANTZ.

Mr. URNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 664) granting a pension to William H. Krantz; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS B. PRICE.

Mr. URNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 665) for the relief of Thomas B. Price; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 2871 OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. URNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 666) to make section 2871 of the Revised Statutes of the United States apply to sail-vessels as well as steamships; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. S. A. WRIGHT AND MRS. C. FAHNESTOCK.

Mr. URNER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 667) for the relief of Mrs. S. A. Wright and Mrs. C. Fahnestock; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN D. CARROLL.

Mr. URNER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 668) for the relief of John D. Carroll; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ARMY.

Mr. URNER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 669) to increase the efficiency of the infantry branch of the Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MAJOR WILLIAM M. MAYNADIER.

Mr. URNER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 670) for the relief of Major William M. Maynadier; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FRANK D. YATES ET AL.

Mr. URNER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 671) for the relief of Frank D. Yates and others; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE H. PLANT.

Mr. URNER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 672) for the relief of George H. Plant; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH ELIZABETH HOLROYD.

Mr. URNER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 673) for the relief of Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Holroyd; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

J. J. PURMAN.

Mr. URNER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 674) granting an increase of pension to J. J. Purman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MONUMENT TO FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

Mr. URNER also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 23) providing for the erection of a monument at Frederick, Maryland, over the grave of Francis Scott Key, the author of The Star-Spangled Banner; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

WARREN K. CHURCHILL.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 675) for the relief of Warren K. Churchill; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CAPTORS OF THE RAM ALBEMARLE.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 676) to refer the claims of the captors of the ram Albemarle to the Court of Claims; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CONSTRUCTION FUND FOR THE NAVY.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 677) to provide a permanent construction fund for the Navy, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PRACTICE OF LAW BEFORE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, (by request,) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 678) to regulate the practice of law before the Departments; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CONDEMNED CANNON.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 679) donating condemned cannon, &c., for monumental and other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RETIREMENT OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, (by request,) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 680) providing for the voluntary retirement of officers of the Navy after thirty years' service; which was read a first and second

time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PAY AND RANK OF NAVAL RETIRED OFFICERS.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 681) fixing the relative rank and pay of certain officers on the retired list of the Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

BRITISH BARK CHANCE.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 682) for the relief of the owners, officers, and crew of the British bark Chance; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

COLOR-BLINDNESS.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 24) relating to color-blindness and visual acuteness in persons employed in the Navy and merchant marine; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN B. CAREY.

Mr. BOWMAN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 683) to remove the charge of desertion against John B. Carey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 684) to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS D. ELDER.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 685) to remove the charge of desertion against Thomas D. Elder; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MASSACHUSETTS WAR CLAIM.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 686) to reimburse the State of Massachusetts for certain expenditures for coast defense; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

READJUSTMENT OF SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 687) authorizing and directing the Postmaster-General to readjust the salaries of certain postmasters in accordance with the provision of section 8 of the act of June 12, 1866; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL O. UPHAM.

Mr. BOWMAN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 688) for the relief of Samuel O. Upham; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CHRISTOPHER P. DAVIDSON.

Mr. BOWMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 689) to authorize the payment of pension to Christopher P. Davidson out of the naval pension fund; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LUCY D. HOOPER.

Mr. BOWMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 690) for the relief of Lucy D. Hooper; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

INTEREST ON TAX ARREARAGES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BOWMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 691) defining the rate of interest to be charged on arrearages of general and special taxes now due the District of Columbia, and the meaning and intent of acts approved June 19, 1878, and June 27, 1879, relative to the adjustment of special assessments in said District, and for certain other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH J. HILLS.

Mr. RANNEY introduced a bill (H. R. No. 692) for the relief of Sarah J. Hills; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY L. JAMES.

Mr. NORCROSS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 693) for the relief of Henry L. James; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN F. SEVERANCE.

Mr. NORCROSS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 694) for the relief of John F. Severance; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH WIRT GOLDSBOROUGH.

Mr. NORCROSS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 695) granting a pension to Elizabeth Wirt Goldsborough; which was read a first and

second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LOUISA BAINBRIDGE HOFF.

Mr. NORCROSS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 696) granting a pension to Louisa Bainbridge Hoff; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM D. WHITING.

Mr. MORSE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 697) for the relief of Captain William D. Whiting; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

GOLD RESERVES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. MORSE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 698) to authorize the deposits of gold coin to be used as reserve and for clearing-house settlements; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

THEOPHILUS P. CHANDLER.

Mr. MORSE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 699) for the relief of Theophilus P. Chandler; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

STATE NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON.

Mr. MORSE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 700) for the relief of the State National Bank of Boston, Massachusetts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. MORSE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 701) making appropriation for the relief of the First National Bank of Newton, Massachusetts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

URIEL CROCKER.

Mr. MORSE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 702) for the relief of Uriel Crocker; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

MARY E. RYAN.

Mr. MORSE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 703) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Ryan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ADELINE A. TURNER.

Mr. MORSE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 704) granting a pension to Mrs. Adeline A. Turner; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT HUNT.

Mr. CANDLER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 705) to place Robert Hunt, ordnance sergeant United States Army, on the retired list; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SHIPMENT AND DISCHARGE OF SEAMEN.

Mr. CRAPO introduced a bill (H. R. No. 706) to repeal and amend certain acts pertaining to the shipment and discharge of seamen; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

DANGER SIGNALS.

Mr. CRAPO also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 707) to amend section 4233 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in relation to danger signals; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PHEBE W. ROSS.

Mr. CRAPO also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 708) granting a pension to Phebe W. Ross; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

OPHELIA E. SIMMONS.

Mr. CRAPO also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 709) granting a pension to Ophelia E. Simmons; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. RUSSELL introduced a bill (H. R. No. 710) to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the National Safe Deposit Company of Washington, in the District of Columbia," approved January 22, 1867; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. RUSSELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 711) to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

SHIPMENT AND DISCHARGE OF SEAMEN.

Mr. RUSSELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 712) to repeal and

amend certain acts pertaining to the shipment and discharge of seamen; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SPRINGFIELD STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 713) granting to the Springfield Street Railway Company the right to lay tracks in Mill street, in Springfield, Massachusetts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

COMPENSATION OF POSTMASTERS.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 714) to fix the compensation of postmasters of the fourth class; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

JULIA E. SEELEY.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 715) for the relief of Julia E. Seeley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

E. W. BLACKINTON.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 716) for the relief of E. W. Blackinton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WATSON S. BENTLEY.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 717) granting an additional pension to Watson S. Bentley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PATRICK DRONEY.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 718) granting a pension to Patrick Droney; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ALBERT H. EMERY.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 719) for the relief of Albert H. Emery; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

COMPENSATION OF MASTER ARMORER, SPRINGFIELD.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 720) to fix the compensation of the master armorer at the national armory in Springfield, Massachusetts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 721) to authorize an appointment in the Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CATHARINE LOUISA BENTON.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 722) granting a pension to Catharine Louisa Benton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. ROBESON. I move that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Friday next.

Several MEMBERS. Oh, no!

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York. I understood this was to be a business Congress. Are we going to adjourn from day to day?

Mr. ROBESON. The gentleman will understand this is a business House, and it is for the purpose of facilitating the public business I have submitted the motion.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York. Had we not better adjourn *sine die*? Mr. ROBESON. I will include an understanding that on Friday next the same order of business shall be proceeded with that has been under consideration to-day.

Several MEMBERS. That will do.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 132, noes 32.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York. I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. Is further count demanded?

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York. I do not want to delay the House, as I presume we would be beaten anyhow; and I therefore withdraw the demand for the yeas and nays.

So Mr. ROBESON's motion was agreed to.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. ROBESON. I wish it to be understood by general agreement as part of my motion that the same business which we have been acting on to-day shall be pursued next Friday when the House again meets.

Mr. RANDALL. And only that.

Mr. ROBESON. And only that. That is to say, Friday next shall stand exactly as to-day stood; no more and no less.

The SPEAKER. And the call of the States shall then be resumed where it was left off to-day.

Mr. ROBESON. Yes, sir. Now, before making the motion to adjourn, I desire to renew with some modification my resolution for the appointment of select committees, the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. KNOTT,] after my modification, having withdrawn his objection.

The SPEAKER. The resolution will be read as modified.

Mr. BRAGG. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of order. How is it we have to stop proceeding in the call of States to attend to the business of New Jersey? [Laughter.]

Mr. ROBESON. I am asking unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin object?

Mr. BRAGG. I do.

Mr. ROBESON. I now move the House adjourn.

Mr. MILLS. The understanding is that when the roll of States is next called it is to be continued until concluded.

Mr. RANDALL. But an understanding should be arrived at as to what, if any, business is to be done on Friday.

Mr. COX, of New York. By general consent all other business can be postponed.

The SPEAKER. The call of States and Territories for bills will be continued.

Mr. RANDALL. Let it be understood, then, that only that business is to be proceeded with on next Friday.

Mr. ROBESON. Only the business on next Friday which is in order to-day shall be proceeded with, and in the same order as to-day. In other words, that Friday takes the same order that was made in reference to to-day's session.

Mr. RANDALL. There might be business in order to-day after the call of States and Territories.

Several MEMBERS. Only the call of States for bills.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts. I hope the House will be in order, so that we may be able to understand what, if any, agreement has been arrived at.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands the arrangement to be that when the House shall meet on Friday next we resume and continue the same business which is in order to-day, namely, the call of States and Territories for bills; placing Friday on precisely the same terms as to-day was placed by the previous order of the House.

Mr. RANDALL. That is right. And that no other business shall be transacted.

Mr. HASKELL. I suppose that includes also the statement that the Utah case and the resolution in reference to the rules are to be carried over to Friday, as they were to-day, and that they will occupy the same position in reference to the business of the House on that day that they now occupy.

Mr. RANDALL. That brings us to the exact point which I desire to make; that is to know whether any other business is to be taken up on Friday after the call of the States and Territories shall have been completed.

Mr. VALENTINE. No business at all. The understanding is that none is to be taken up.

The SPEAKER. In response to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. RANDALL,] the Chair will state that he is not entirely clear as to the understanding.

Mr. BRAGG. If there is to be no further call of States to-day, then I shall withdraw my objection to the introduction of the resolution proposed by the gentleman from New Jersey, [Mr. ROBESON.]

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York. I have matters of importance which I desire to bring before the House at its next session and shall object to any understanding that will exclude me.

Mr. COX, of New York. It is too late now to object.

The SPEAKER. It is the understanding, then, that Friday's session shall be devoted to the call of States and Territories for bills and joint resolutions for reference. Is there objection to that arrangement?

Mr. HASKELL. I do not care to bring up the Utah case on that day.

The SPEAKER. It is understood, then, that it will not be called up?

Mr. HASKELL. I desire to have it understood so clearly what is to be the order of business that no person will be disappointed; and if it is the desire of the House that on Friday next there be nothing done save and except to conclude the call of the roll of States for the introduction of bills, I am content and will take up the Utah case on some succeeding day.

Mr. RANDALL. Let that be understood, then.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to state to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. ROBESON] that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BRAGG] withdraws his objection to the introduction of the resolution which he has proposed.

Mr. RANDALL. Let us dispose of this other question first, as to what business will be in order on Friday. There seems to be some misunderstanding about it, and it had better be clearly understood. When that is disposed of we can take up the resolution of the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HUBBELL. I thought an understanding was reached that no business is to be taken up but the call of States.

The SPEAKER. The resolution of the gentleman from New Jersey relates, as the Chair is informed, to the business on Friday; that is, it relates to committees and is important as a measure of facilitating the business.

Mr. RANDALL. That is important; and it should be passed to-day, it seems to me.

The SPEAKER. The passage of the resolution, in the opinion of the Chair, will facilitate matters, and would not interfere with the order of business proposed.

Mr. RANDALL. I do not object to that. I am not objecting to the introduction of the resolution, but desire to have a clear understanding in reference to the business of Friday, about which there seems to be some confusion.

Mr. HASKELL. Do I understand, then, that on Friday we are to have only a continuation of the call of States for the introduction of bills, and after that call is concluded, if concluded on that day, nothing else shall be done?

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that to be in order immediately after the reading of the Journal of this day's proceedings. The business in which the House is now engaged shall be resumed and continued from the place where we left off to-day, and that no other business shall be in order on that day until that is disposed of.

Mr. RANDALL. That is right.

Mr. HASKELL. "Until that is disposed of." But, Mr. Speaker, I want to understand if on Friday, after the call of States has been concluded, whether or not it might be possible in my absence to call up the Utah case.

Mr. RANDALL. Certainly not.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman desires it to be understood that the Utah case shall not be called up, the Chair will ask that that be the understanding by unanimous consent.

Mr. COX, of New York. It is understood already that it will not be called up.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York. Can all of this arrangement postponing indefinitely the public business be consummated here and carried on in this way except by unanimous consent?

Several MEMBERS. This will facilitate the public business.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has asked unanimous consent that the Utah case be not considered on Friday next.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York. If this arrangement requires unanimous consent, I desire to enter my objection.

Mr. COX, of New York. It is too late to object now; consent was given some time since.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands the gentleman objects generally to everything in the way of such an arrangement?

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York. I object, if this requires unanimous consent.

Mr. COX, of New York. The gentleman is too late with his objection. That was put to the House and decided.

Mr. HAZELTON. It is a *res adjudicata*.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York. Then if my objection is too late, I content myself with flinging it in after it is too late; but I claim it is in time.

Mr. SPRINGER. I move to postpone the consideration of the Utah case till Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER. That motion is not in order, the Utah case not being before the House at this time.

Mr. PAGE. I ask unanimous consent that on Friday there be no business done but the calling of the States and Territories for bills, and that after that is completed the House shall adjourn.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York. At the request of several friends around me, I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no further objection to the arrangement. The gentleman from California [Mr. PAGE] now asks unanimous consent that there be no business done on Friday next except the call of States and Territories under the same rule that the House has been proceeding under to-day.

Mr. KELLEY. I must object provisionally, because I want a resolution read which is for the convenience of the House.

Mr. HOUSE. I call for the regular order.

Mr. ROBESON. My resolution that when this House adjourns it shall adjourn till Friday next has been carried; and it has been carried under the clear understanding that the order of business which now prevails in this House shall continue on Friday as if the adjournment had not taken place. That is the understanding now. That has been decided. It is further moved by my friends on the other side of the House to limit even that order and to say the Utah case shall not be taken up on Friday even if it is reached. We have no objection to that on our side. If there is objection on the other side let them make it.

The SPEAKER. That has been agreed to, all objection to that arrangement having been withdrawn.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. ROBESON. Then I call up my resolution for the appointment of select committees. The objection to it having been withdrawn I ask that the resolution be read.

Mr. BRAGG. I withdraw my objection only as regards action on that resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the following-named select committees, with like powers and duties and consisting of the same numbers as in the Forty-sixth Congress, be appointed, to wit: Committee on Reform in the Civil Service; Committee on the Law respecting the Election of President and Vice-President; Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounties, and Back Pay, and Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois. We have two committees on pensions now.

Mr. ROBESON. That is not a committee on pensions, but a committee on the law respecting pensions.

The SPEAKER. It is a committee with the same jurisdiction and powers as the committee organized in the last Congress. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. ROBESON moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. ROBESON. I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. KELLEY. I ask the Clerk to read my resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BRAGG] to insist on his objection to any further business being transacted by unanimous consent.

Mr. KELLEY. I ask the gentleman to hear this resolution. It is practically to give the Speaker and the Clerk some private rooms in the House to which they can retire. There are two or three unoccupied rooms which the resolution authorizes them to use. It also empowers the Speaker to make arrangements for the accommodation of officers of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to state that the resolution also relates to the arrangements for the reporters.

Mr. COX, of New York. Let the resolution be read.

Mr. BRAGG. I should like very much to accommodate the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KELLEY. It is no accommodation to me.

Mr. BRAGG. But I have a resolution which I know the House is not now ready to consider, and I prefer to have the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania go over till Friday, or some other time when the House will be in a humor to take action on his resolution and mine also.

Mr. KELLEY. I think the gentleman will withdraw his objection if he will hear me for a moment. This is no accommodation to me. Let the resolution be read. It is for the accommodation of others.

Mr. SPRINGER. Let the resolution be read.

Mr. BRAGG. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. Before the question is taken on the motion to adjourn, the Chair desires to submit certain requests.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted, as follows:

To Mr. CONVERSE, for an indefinite time, on account of a death in his family.

To Mr. HUBBS, from and after to-day indefinitely, on account of a death in his family.

To Mr. FROST, until the 1st of January next, on account of serious illness in his family.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to adjourn.

The question being taken on the motion to adjourn, it was not agreed to.

Mr. BRAGG. I call for the regular order, which is proceeding with the call of States for bills.

The SPEAKER. The regular order will be the call of the next State under the order that regulates the business of to-day.

Mr. KELLEY. I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. MCCOOK. I rise to a point of order. Has any business intervened since the motion to adjourn was negatived?

The SPEAKER. The Chair announced the regular order, which had been called for, and that is regarded as business intervening.

Mr. KELLEY. I would rather the House should adjourn itself than be adjourned by one man.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Ohio. I desire the House should adjourn, but I would like unanimous consent that the resolution offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania be read before we adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will ask unanimous consent to have read for information the resolution offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. KELLEY.] Is there objection?

Mr. BRAGG. I object.

Mr. RANDALL. I would suggest to the Chair that under the rules the unappropriated rooms are under the control of the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. There is doubt whether rooms which have heretofore been appropriated can be controlled by the Speaker.

Mr. RANDALL. If, as stated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. KELLEY,] they are not now in use, they clearly come within the letter and the spirit of the rule, which places them under the control of the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. There is some doubt about that in the mind of the Speaker.

Mr. RANDALL. I think the resolution is wholly unnecessary.

The SPEAKER. The question is upon the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. KELLEY,] that the House now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at four o'clock and fifty minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Friday next.

PETITIONS, ETC.

The following memorials, petitions, and other papers were laid on the Clerk's desk, under the rule, and referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON: Resolutions of the Legislature of Kansas, requesting that the name of James Christian be placed on the pension list—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of citizens of Phillips County, Kansas, that Durant F. Hunt's name be placed on the pension-roll—to the same committee.

Also, resolutions of the Legislature of Kansas, relative to the survey of certain lands in that State—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, papers relating to the bill for the relief of C. W. Keifer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, the petition of 222 citizens of Norton County, Kansas, that the time for making final proof on homesteads be shortened—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, the petitions of C. Q. Champlin and 30 others, citizens of Phillips County, and of Homer J. Aldrich and others, citizens of Rooks County, Kansas, that the period required for homesteading lands be reduced to two years—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of citizens of Concordia, Kansas, against the adoption of the French metric system of weights and measures—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. ATHERTON: The petition of John Cond and 175 others, citizens of Ohio, for legislation regulating interstate commerce—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, the petition of Perry Wills & Sons and 100 other firms and citizens of Zanesville, Ohio, for the increase of the pay of auxiliary letter-carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ATKINS: The petitions of John W. Barnett and of Louisa Meriweather, for compensation for property taken and used by the United States Army during the late war—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BAYNE: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, commending the publication of the consular commercial reports—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, the petition of citizens of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, for the repeal of the tax on banks and bankers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BELTZHOVER: The petition of Cornelius A. Schultz, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of Jacob Benner, for compensation for property taken and used by the United States Army during the late war—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BLACKBURN: The petition of citizens of Frankfort, Kentucky, for an appropriation for a public building at that place—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BLANCHARD: The petition of J. D. Watkins and 905 others, relative to the sale and entry of public lands in Louisiana—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill to improve the navigation of the Red River in Louisiana, to remove bars and obstructions at its mouth in seasons of low water, to deflect its waters from the channel of the Atchafalaya, to deepen its channel at the falls near Alexandria, to complete the Government works at Tones' Bayou, and to continue the work of removal of the raft and other obstructions from the river, and making appropriations therefor—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BLISS: The petition of John A. Nexsen, E. E. Herden, and others, citizens of Brooklyn, New York, for relief of national banks from taxes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOWMAN: Papers relating to the pension claims of Jerome B. Adams, of Charles S. Balton, of Bridget Egan, of Ellen D. Lynch, of Delene Robinson, and of Elbridge Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers relating to the pension claim of Oliver L. Wheeler—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers relating to the claim of J. Nelson Trask—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers relating to the Indian depredation claim of Porter M., Albert H., and Gordon C. Smart—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, the petition of Michael Niland, for the removal of the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRAGG: The petition of Alex. Montgomery, for arrears of pay as an officer in the United States Army—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of William P. Chambliss, to be placed on the retired list—to the same committee.

Also, the petitions of A. F. St. Sure Lindsfelt and of Theodore L. Hawkins, for pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRIGGS: Papers relating to the pension claim of Abbie A. Goodwin—to the same committee.

By Mr. BUCK: Resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, asking compensation for injuries done to Bissell's Ferry, in that State, by officials of the United States Government—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BUCKNER: A bill to establish a post-route from Big Spring to New Florence, Missouri—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BURROWS: Two petitions of citizens of the fourth Congressional district of Michigan, for an income-tax law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, two petitions of citizens of the fourth Congressional district of Michigan, for legislation to protect innocent purchasers of patented articles—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, two petitions of citizens of the fourth Congressional district of Michigan, that the Commissioner of Agriculture be made a Cabinet officer—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, eight petitions of citizens of Michigan, for legislation to regulate the charges for freight and passenger carriage by railways—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, of similar import—to the same committee.

Also, resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, asking that telegraphic communication be established between the light-house and life-saving stations on the Manitow Islands in Lake Michigan and the mainland—to the same committee.

Also, resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, asking that lands be appropriated to aid in the construction of the Ontonagon and Montreal River Railroad—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BUTTERWORTH: The petition of Hannah C. Grandin, administratrix *de bonis non* of the estate of John H. Piatt, deceased, for pay for supplies furnished the United States Army in 1814—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CALDWELL: Papers relating to the war claims of Samuel E. Carpenter, of Henry F. Cornelius, of James W. Foster, of Samuel Sears, of Daniel Storal, and of William Thurmond; of Algernon S. Walker, for himself and as executor of the estate of Herman Whitney, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the bill for the relief of John A. Loudon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CALKINS: A bill appropriating \$100,000 to aid in the construction of the harbor at Michigan City, Indiana, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, memorial of the heirs of John L. Boyd, deceased, relative to a claim against the Republic of Nicaragua—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: The petition of citizens of Blair County, Pennsylvania, for the repeal of the tax on bank checks and deposits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CANDLER: The petition of Fanny Matthews, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: The petition of C. F. Emery and 100 others, of Maroa, Illinois, for the repeal of the tax on banks and bankers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, the petition of John M. Albaugh and others, of Rossville, Illinois, of similar import—to the same committee.

By Mr. CHALMERS: A bill for the improvement of the harbor of Vicksburg, Mississippi—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a bill to improve the harbor of Natchez, Mississippi—to the same committee.

By Mr. CLEMENTS: The petition of citizens of Georgia, for the regulation of railroad charges—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SAMUEL S. COX: Papers relating to the Claim of Alice E. De Groat—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, the petition of Ambrose Sullivan, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAPO: The petition of James Gifford and others, of Provincetown, Massachusetts, that an increase of pay be allowed to the keepers of life-saving stations—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, papers relating to the claims of Captain Horatio N. Brightman and of William T. Smith and others—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, the petition of Helen C. Mulford, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAWES: The petition of R. R. Hudson and 95 others, citizens of Ohio, for the construction of an ice-harbor at Middleport, in that State—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, the petition of C. E. Cochran and others, citizens of Morgan county, Ohio, that a pension be granted J. W. Linken, a soldier of the Mexican war—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, the petition of Smith Miner, for bounty and back pay—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DEERING: The petition of 39 citizens of Cerro Gordo County and of 33 citizens of La Porte City, Iowa, for the repeal of the law imposing a tax on bank checks and deposits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DIBRELL: A bill to continue the improvement in the Coney Fork River—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a bill to complete the improvement of the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals—to the same committee.

Also, a bill to complete the improvements in the Hiwassee River—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of citizens of Marion County, Tennessee, for payment of certain awards—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, the petition of banks and bankers of Memphis, Tennessee, for the tax to be taken off banks—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, the petition of citizens of Tennessee for post-route from Dowltown to Pekin, Tennessee—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, the petition of Susan Young, for a pension—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DINGLEY: The petition of B. F. Cobb and others, citizens

of Maine, for legislation regulating interstate commerce and unjust discrimination by railroads—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, the petition of W. D. Roak and others, of Maine, of similar import—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of Byron D. Babcock, for restoration of his name to the military rolls—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DUNNELL: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, for the improvement of the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, asking Congress to fix the head of navigation of Minnesota River—to the same committee.

By Mr. DWIGHT: The petition of L. E. Keyser & Co., Elbert P. Cook, R. S. Sackett, and 30 others, of Schuyler County, New York, for the repeal of the taxes on banks and bankers and the check-stamp tax—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELLIS: Papers relating to the war claim of Mrs. Daniel Fairex—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill making an appropriation for the preservation and protection of the harbor at New Orleans, Louisiana—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. EVINS: Papers relating to the claims of Theodore Dehon and of Charles B. Roberts—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CHARLES B. FARWELL: The petition of Wilhelm Wuthe-now, of Chicago, Illinois, for relief—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Illinois and Mississippi River commission, in behalf of the Hennepin Canal—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. FORNEY: A bill making an appropriation to continue the work on the Coosa River in the States of Alabama and Georgia—to the same committee.

Also, a bill making an appropriation to continue the improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee River in the States of Alabama and Tennessee—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of Robert C. Murphy, of Washington, District of Columbia, to be paid certain moneys due him for services rendered in the diplomatic service of the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FROST: The petition of Samuel T. Henley, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GUENTHER: The petition of S. M. Bronson and others, in opposition to the French metric system of weights and measures—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. JOHN HAMMOND: Papers relating to the pension claims of Lewis Johnson, of Walter Jordan, of Ann Jane Mackey, of Ruhanna Nelson, of Mary Ann May, of John N. Payne, of Olive Rouse, and of William H. Whipple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of W. E. Wood and others, for the amendment of the bounty laws—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, the petition of J. B. Rodden, for relief—to the same committee.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Charles N. Williams, postmaster at Elizabethtown, New York—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, the petition of citizens of New York, for the improvement of Ticonderoga River—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HARMER: The petition of the National Guard Association of the United States, asking certain changes in the militia laws—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, the petition of the auxiliary corps of letter-carriers, for increase of salary—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, relative to telegraphic communication between Manitow Islands and the mainland—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BENJAMIN W. HARRIS: Memorial of the Massachusetts Medical Society, on the subject of color-blindness—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Warren K. Churchill—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HENRY S. HARRIS: The petition of citizens of New Jersey, for a reduction of the tax on cigars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HASELTINE: The petitions of L. W. Allen and 137 others, of J. M. McWilliams and others, of M. M. Browning and 113 others, and of Zenas Freeman and 100 others, for legislation to regulate interstate commerce—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HASKELL: The petition of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Kansas, for a commission of inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic—to the Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, the petition of citizens of Kansas, for the improvement of Neosho River—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HENDERSON: The petition of P. D. Mitchell and 23 others, citizens of Rock Island, Illinois, for the repeal of the tax on banks and banking institutions—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HERNDON: Memorial in behalf of the Deposits Savings Association of Mobile, Alabama, and its creditors—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HILL: The petition of citizens of Morristown, New Jersey, for the repeal of the tax on banks and banking institutions—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, the petition of Mrs. Mary F. McKeever, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOGE: Papers relating to the war claim of the German Evangelical Lutheran church of Martinsburgh, West Virginia—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, the petition of A. S. Davis and others, that a pension be granted Lewis Stoneking—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOUSE: The petition of J. H. Adams, that certain moneys paid for spirit stamps be refunded to him—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, the petition of Malon Courts, for compensation for property taken and used by the United States Army during the late war—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. G. W. JONES: The petition of C. K. Hubbard and others, of Texas, for the passage of the Eaton tariff commission bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, the petition of S. W. Alexander and others, citizens of Texas, for the regulation of interstate commerce—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, the petition of John T. Riicks and others, of similar import—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of R. T. Kennedy, secretary of the State Grange of Texas, of similar import—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of the First Cavalry Texas Volunteer Guard, for the amendment of the militia laws—to the Committee on the Militia.

By Mr. KING: A bill providing for the improvement of the Red River, Louisiana—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a bill for the protection and improvement of the harbors of Vidalia, Louisiana, and Natchez, Mississippi—to the same committee.

Also, a bill appropriating \$150,000 for the improvement of the Ouachita River, Louisiana—to the same committee.

Also, a bill for the protection and improvement of the harbors of Delta, Louisiana, and Vicksburgh, Mississippi—to the same committee.

Also, a bill for the improvement of Mississippi River, and appropriating the sum of \$10,000,000 therefor—to the same committee.

By Mr. KLOTZ: The petition of Robert Hedian, for back pay and bounty—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KNOTT: The petition of H. F. Schrader, of Newport, Kentucky, for relief—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEEDOM: Papers relating to the pension claims of John Gropper and of John O. Hea—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petitions of Frederick Draught and of William Purcell, for the removal of the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, the petition of E. L. Ferris and 49 others, for the repeal of the tax on banks and the check-stamp tax—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEWIS: Resolutions of the Chicago Union Veteran Club, relating to pensioning soldiers of the United States who were prisoners of war during the late rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of citizens of Illinois, against monopolists—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. LINDSEY: Papers relating to the war claim of Bangs, Brownell & Co., of New York—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, the petition of Clement A. Peck, for compensation for loss of deposits in the bank of William T. Smithson, seized by United States military authorities—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, the petition of M. Thurston and others, of Maine, for legislation to prevent extortions and discriminations by railroad corporations—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MASON: The petition of Walter Jordan, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCCOOK: The petition of employes of the Engineer Department, for increase of pay—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MILLER: Two petitions of citizens of the twenty-sixth Pennsylvania district, for the passage of a law regulating interstate commerce—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MILLS: The petition of citizens of Limestone County, Texas, for the passage of a law regulating interstate commerce—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of citizens of Madison County, Texas, of similar import—to the same committee.

Also, three petitions of citizens of Bell County, Texas, of similar import—to the same committee.

By Mr. MOORE: The petitions of Octavia P. Brooks, of Sanders R. Carney, of M. L. M. Edenton, of Willis Ferrell; of Elizabeth Griggs, executrix of H. C. Griggs, deceased; of Harriet Jones, administratrix of John L. Jones, deceased; of Henry T. Jones, administrator of J. C. Anderson, deceased; of the Overton Hotel Company, Memphis, Tennessee; of Mary K. Rogers, of Josiah Q. Shaw, of Ellen Savage; of R. M. Wright, administrator of Joseph C. Williams, deceased; of A. V. Ware, administrator of N. H. Isbill, deceased; of Carolina E. White, of Jesse Winfield and others; and of R. H. Wood, executor of J. H. Bill, deceased, for compensation for property taken and used by the United States Army, during the late rebellion—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MORRISON: A bill making appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MORSE: The petition of A. Lawrence Edmonds, executor, for relief—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, the petition of T. P. Chandler, of Boston, for relief—to the same committee.

By Mr. MURCH: The petition of citizens of Maine, against the French metric system—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, the petition of L. W. Tibbetts, to be repaid certain moneys lost while in the United States service—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MUTCHLER: The petition of Eli J. Saeger and others, for the repeal of tax on national banks—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NORCROSS: The petition of William S. Washburn, that he be granted an honorable discharge from the United States service—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PARKER: Papers relating to the war claim of Nicholas Bush—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, the petition of Isaac L. Seymour, for legislation authorizing the inspection of boilers, pipes, and appurtenances of the steamboat Kent—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, the petition of Jacob Clark and 47 others, for the equalization of bounties—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PIERCE: The petition of Sylvester Ratcliff and 33 others, of Indiana, for the regulation of the tariff on railroads for freight and passengers—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. POUND: The petition of John Borland and 108 others, citizens of Wisconsin, of similar import—to the same committee.

By Mr. PRESCOTT: Papers relating to the war claim of Asa O. Gallup—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RANNEY: Papers relating to the war claim of Sarah Jane Hills—to the same committee.

By Mr. RAY: Resolutions of the Portsmouth Board of Trade, favoring the distribution of the balance of the Geneva award fund—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Portsmouth Board of Trade, for an increase of salaries in the United States Life-Saving Service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. REAGAN: The petitions of A. H. Lentz and 120 others, citizens of Panola and Rusk Counties; of A. E. Taylor and 59 others, citizens of Madison County; and of B. H. Guinn and 47 others, citizens of Panola County, Texas, for the regulation of interstate railroad transportation—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. REED: Papers relating to the claim of Joseph Wescott & Son—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. T. M. RICE: The petitions of 200 citizens of Benton County, Missouri, and of 350 citizens of Johnson County, Missouri, for legislation regulating interstate commerce—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. WILLIAM W. RICE: The petition of Luther C. Nye and others, for the amendment of the bounty laws—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBESON: The petition of Mrs. Virginia Zeilen, for an increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROSECRANS: Resolutions of the municipal government of San Francisco, asking authority for the city government of that city to relinquish to the State of California the title to certain property for a sailors' home—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, resolutions of the Legislature of California, relative to the improvement of Clear Lake Harbor—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Board of Trade of San Francisco, relative to the improvement of Columbia River—to the same committee.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Charles M. Blake, post-chaplain in the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the San Francisco Board of Trade relative to the harbor defenses of the United States—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, the petition of 117 sailors and others, for the abolition of the marine-hospital tax—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: The petition of Hon. David Agnew, president, and other officers of a joint committee representing the Coal Exchange and Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and a meeting of citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the speedy completion of Davis Island dam—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, papers relating to the war claim of George W. Welsh—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHULTZ: The petition of Rear-Admiral R. N. Stembel, United States Navy, to be allowed the pay of a rear-admiral on the retired list of the Navy from the date of his promotion from the grade of commodore to that of rear-admiral—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SIMONTON: Papers relating to the war claims of Willis Bennett, of Caleb R. Clement, and of Alexander Utley—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JAMES W. SINGLETON: The petition of Lorenzo Bull and others, citizens of Illinois, for a repeal of the tax on banks, bankers, and banking institutions, and the check-stamp tax—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OTHO R. SINGLETON: The petition of Mrs. R. C. A. Falconer, for the proceeds of cotton taken from her by an agent of the

United States Government in the fall of 1865 and sold—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, the petition of T. F. A. Howell and others, citizens of Holmes County, Mississippi, in relation to railroad transportation—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. D. C. SMITH: The petition of citizens of Illinois, of similar import—to the same committee.

By Mr. SPARKS: The petition of N. L. McCracken and others, citizens of Bond County, Illinois, for the regulation of railroad tariff rates—to the same committee.

By Mr. SPRINGER: The petition of John C. Cook, that he be given an opportunity to contest the seat in the House of Representatives now held by Hon. M. E. CUTTS—to the Committee on Elections.

By Mr. STEELE: The petition of G. W. Fisher and 300 others, for legislation regulating interstate commerce—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. STEPHENS: A bill to appropriate \$100,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Savannah River; \$50,000 of which to be used from tide-water up to Augusta, and \$50,000 above Augusta, Georgia—to the same committee.

Also, papers relating to the claim of William H. De Groat—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STRAIT: The petition of Jesse McIntire and 35 others, citizens of Red Wing, Minnesota, for the removal of the tax on banks and bankers, and for the repeal of the check-stamp tax—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TAYLOR: Papers relating to the pension claim of Isaac Winans—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. P. B. THOMPSON: Papers relating to the war claim of the administrators of John Owen, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RICHARD W. TOWNSHEND: The petition of William Wallace, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TUCKER: The petition of citizens of Virginia, relative to the duty on sumac—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMAS UPDEGRAFF: Papers relating to the war claim of John W. Humphrey—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. UPSON: The petition of the Irish National Land League of San Antonio, Texas, for the interposition of the Government of the United States for the release of American citizens now in British prisons—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, papers relating to the claims of the heirs of Edward Dwyer, of Charles Eichlitz, of John C. French, of S. P. Gambia, of the heirs of Peter Gallaher, of J. E. Labatt, of John Mellifont and Ellen Rioridan, of Daniel Murphy, and of Colonel C. M. Terrell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers relating to the war claims of Eliza Ann Da Camara, of George Cloudt, of Vidal Hernandez, of the heirs of Santiago de Leon, of the heirs of Alexander Rossy, and of James and William Vance—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to bills for the relief of officers and enlisted men who suffered loss of personal property by fire at Fort Ripley, Minnesota; of Thomas Little, of C. C. Cresson, and of Morse K. Taylor and A. B. Campbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers relating to the claim of G. W. Littlefield, for pay for beaves furnished starving Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, papers relating to the bill providing for the erection of government buildings at Brownsville, Texas—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. VAN AERNAM: The petition of 40 citizens of Yorkshire, New York, for the amendment of the bounty laws—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WAIT: The petition of citizens of Connecticut, against the adoption of the French metric system—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. WALKER: The petition of citizens of Cameron County, Pennsylvania, praying that Congress will exercise the powers conferred by the Constitution "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States" by enacting a Federal statute which will compel railroad corporations and their agents and all common carriers upon them to perform their duty to the public of furnishing all reasonable facilities for travel and transportation for a certain prescribed, reasonable, and just tax or toll, to be charged against all alike, according to the use they make of the roads; to forbid, under adequate penalty, the extortions and discriminations now practiced, and thus compel these corporations to occupy their legitimate positions as public servants performing a useful and necessary service for a reasonable and fixed compensation—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. WATSON: Resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, relative to telegraphic communication between the Manitou Islands and the mainland—to the same committee.

By Mr. WHITTHORNE: Papers relating to the pension claim of the heirs of Colonel William P. Kendrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of William G. Adkisson, for a pension—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers relating to the war claims of Benjamin Harlan, of James Henderson, of F. T. McLowry, of William F. Moore, of George S. Nevils, of John P. C. Reed, of William Simonton, and of Thomas S. Fogg—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claims of William G. Adkisson, of Thomas S. Brandon, and of George H. Nixon—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, the petition of R. R. Reed, administrator of R. F. Buchanan, deceased, for pay due his intestate as a deputy United States marshal—to the same committee.

Also, a bill to establish a post-route from Boston to Santa Fé, Tennessee—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WALTER A. WOOD: The petition of citizens of New York, for the amendment of the bounty laws—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG: The petition of the auxiliary corps of letter-carriers of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for an increase of salary—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, the petition of the president and secretary of the National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, for a pension to the surviving soldiers of that war—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, the petition of John A. Lynch, for pay as a quartermaster in the western department of the United States Army—to the Committee on Claims.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1881.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. J. BULLOCK, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in compliance with the act of May 11, 1880, a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, accompanied by a statement showing the disposition of additional clothing purchased for certain Indian tribes; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a petition of Colonel B. H. Grierson, Tenth United States Cavalry, praying for legislation providing for the correction and completion of his military record; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GARLAND presented the petition of William F. Hicks and Francis M. Chrisman, census supervisors of Arkansas, praying for additional compensation; which was referred to the Select Committee to make provision for taking the Tenth Census and ascertaining the results thereof.

Mr. VANCE presented the petition of S. T. Cherry and others, citizens of Edgecombe County, North Carolina, praying for relief against the extortionate charges and unjust discriminations of railroads; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. COKE presented a petition of citizens of Texas, praying for legislation regulating charges for railroad transportation; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PENDLETON presented the petition of John Ireland and others, citizens of Ohio, praying for legislation regulating freights on railroads and preventing unjust discriminations by common carriers; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GROVER presented the petition of T. H. Holcomb and others, citizens of Oregon, praying for legislation regulating freights on railroads and preventing unjust discriminations by common carriers; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, in favor of legislation by Congress fixing the head of navigation of the Minnesota River at the eastern boundary of Redwood County; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GROOME presented additional evidence in support of the bill (S. No. 263) for the relief of George H. Plant; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented additional papers in support of the bill (S. No. 457) to amend section 1190 of the Revised Statutes, relating to paymasters' clerks of the United States Army; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. VOORHEES presented additional papers to accompany the bill (S. No. 297) for the relief of Mark Walker; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. ALLISON. I am directed by the Committee on Appropriations to report from that committee a bill, which I ask may be printed and placed on the Calendar, and I shall call it up to-morrow morning at the conclusion of the morning business.

The bill (S. No. 484) to amend a certain clause in the sundry civil appropriation act approved March 3, 1881, was read the first time by its title.

Mr. INGALLS. Let the bill be read at length.

The bill was read the second time at length.

Mr. ALLISON. Inasmuch as the bill has been read at length, I think, with a brief explanation, there will be no objection to its immediate passage.